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## OFFICIAL NEWS OF THE WAR FROM CAPITALS

The fall of Monastir to the Franco-Serbian forces, announced from Paris, and admitted in the German official statement, is generally regarded as the most valuable allied success for some time. The capture of Monastir, the most important city in southern Serbia, not only places the Allies in possession of a strong strategic position, but it has already created a political impression, the importance of which it would be difficult to overestimate. This impression was considerably enhanced by the fact that the Serbian entry into Monastir was made on the anniversary of their capture of the city from the Turks four years ago.

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In any event many more German-Bulgarian troops will be needed to hold the allied forces now than were needed to man the Kenail line, but Monastir's fall is regarded in some

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau LONDON, England (Monday)—The bold Serbian military effort in the mountainous Tchernovo loop has resulted in the capture of Monastir, the center of Bulgarian aspirations in Western Macedonia, following the German-Bulgarian abandonment of the strong Kenail line of defense facing the French and Russians. The ultimate fall of the town seemed certain but the swiftness of success indicates the possibility of a prompt advance beyond Monastir toward Prelepe.

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Diagram of Macedonian region shows Monastir which has just been occupied by Allied forces.

quarters as an indication of von Hindenburg's inability to provide sufficient men for all fronts, seeing that the town has been threatened for some time. Should the Allies be able to push on sufficiently considerable influence should be exerted on the operations in Varad and in the Struma valley further east.

Apartment in the western theater, the Allies continue to make progress on the Somme front. The British are steadily working up the Ancre valley, and have reached the outskirts of the village of Grandcourt, about a mile beyond Beaucourt. South of the Somme, the French are successfully repelling all counterattacks and are consolidating their positions.

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau BERLIN, Germany (Monday)—Yesterday's war statement says:

Macedonian front: After our opponents had succeeded in making progress on Height 1212, northeast of Chegel, the German and Bulgarian troops took up a position north of Monastir. Monastir thus was abandoned.

Western war theater, army group of Crown Prince Rupprecht: Artillery fire directed for some days against our positions on both sides of the River Ancre made a continuation of the English attacks probable. Cavalry appearing yesterday behind the hostile front and the enormous increase of fire beginning early in the morning announced a new great attempt to break through our lines. The attempt ended in a sanguinary English reverse and gave them at only a few places an insignificant gain of ground. Troops fighting under the command of Generals Fuchs and Baron Marchall, in tenacious resistance opposed the British thrust.

Southwest of Serre, in Grandcourt and at some places south of the village we were pushed back and stand in prepared solid positions on the south bank of the Ancre.

All the other positions in the repeatedly attacked large front of 12 kilometers were maintained by our brave troops or were recaptured in a counterattack.

A strong fire of the French artillery in the sector south of Sallanches introduced attacks which broke down under heavy hostile losses on the northwest ridge of St. Pierre Vaast wood.

Eastern war theater: Front of Prince Leopold of Bavaria: There was nothing important.

Front of Archduke Charles: East (Continued on page four, column one)

### British Advance Continues

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau LONDON, England (Monday)—The British advance continues on both sides of the Ancre stream and a southern attack has reached the outskirts of Grandcourt, the next village upstream toward Miramont after Beaucourt, but on the southern bank.

Success in East Africa

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau LONDON, England (Monday)—An official statement reports an encounter between the British in East Africa and German forces from Tabora. The Germans invested a small British post at Malangal on Nov. 8, and made three fruitless assaults on the positions. A British column from Ruffagi River arrived on the 12th, and attacking the Germans in the rear dispersed them, taking eight Europeans and 18 natives prisoners. The booty included one machine gun, 40 cases of ammunition, stores, pack animals and cattle.

(Continued on page six, column two)

### Portuguese African Gains

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau LORENZO MARQUEZ, East Africa—A Portuguese column, an official announcement states, has occupied Lundi in the Massassi district, another column reaching Mcama beyond the Rovuma River.

NOBEL PRIZE AWARDED

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau PARIS, France (Monday)—It is officially confirmed that the 1915 Nobel literature prize has been bestowed on Romain Rolland.



Map showing Transylvanian Alps indicates scene of recent battle south of the Vulkan Pass.

### MONASTIR FALLS INTO THE HANDS OF ALLIED FORCES

Terminus of Safe Railway Communication Will Provide Splendid Base for Future

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

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### CHANGES IN POLITICAL LINES OF FAR WEST

Result of Recent Election Shows Passing of Old Parties, Say Leaders, and Formation of Mobile Groups on New Basis

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast Bureau

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal.—That the invisible barrier defining the two great political parties and holding voters in line at election after election is broken beyond repair, at least in the far West, and that both of the old parties, preparing for the realignment that is taking place in fact if not in name, are already making their plans to array themselves on what they believe to be the side that will dominate the presidential contest in 1920, is indicated in much written and spoken comment on the Pacific Coast regarding the result of the recent election.

When a whole section of the country goes both Democratic and Republican at the same election, say the commentators, in effect, that fact itself is proof that that political area can not be said to be either Democratic or Republican but just American. The idea, as it is widely expressed, is that the electorate, having placed citizenship above partisanship, will henceforth think and vote for itself, forcing the party organization to be always mobile in construction in order that it may serve the broader and finer exigencies of the people's need, rather than allowing it, as political crystallization, with its conventional and often outworn standard, to obstruct the accomplishment of the vital needs of the hour.

That this movement has gone so far as to threaten the very existence of the Republican party in the nation is the opinion of Chester Rowell, Republican national committeeman for California. In speaking of the cause of the loss of California by the Republicans, which he attributes to the failure of the Republican management to give the Progressives any reason for coming back into the party other than mere party victory, Mr. Rowell says:

"When the present chairman of the Republican party in California (Mr. Rowell) went to the utmost lengths to establish proper relations between the Republican candidate and the Progressives of the West, he was fighting to save the political life of Charles Evans Hughes and perhaps the life of the Republican party. He was prevented from succeeding, then and neither he, nor anyone, has been able to succeed since, and possibly no one will ever be able to succeed again.

It was the tide which had to be taken then or never. If there is any hope for the Republican party that hope is in its thoroughgoing, outspoken, uncompromising progressivism everywhere, after the example already accomplished in California. It is life by this process or not at all."

Mr. Rowell then announces that an organized, comprehensive and determined struggle to make the Republican party the great liberal political entity of the nation, will be begun at once and will be continued until it succeeds or fails. In this connection it should be understood that Mr.

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(Continued on page six, column two)

### RUMANIA DENIES CLAIMS OF GERMANY

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau BUCHAREST, Rumania (Monday)—A Rumanian semi-official communiqué contradicts the recent German claims that the Rumanian civil population was participating in the fighting and states the evident purpose of the statement is to justify the massacres which they intend to perpetrate in Rumania, as they did in Serbia and Belgium, and which they have already carried out in invaded villages.

Alleged Armed Resistance

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau BERLIN, German (Monday)—An official communiqué again alleges that the Rumanian population is offering armed resistance in Wallachia.

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### LABOR DECIDES TO DISOBEY CERTAIN COURT ORDERS

Federation Adopts Resolution to Ignore Injunction if Labor Is Held to Be Property

BALTIMORE, Md.—The American Federation of Labor this afternoon unanimously adopted a resolution declaring organized labor should disobey any injunction "founded up on the dictum that labor is property." The resolution asserted any judge issuing such an injunction should be impeached.

Great interest attaches to the prospective visit of the heads of the four railroad brotherhoods who are expected to address the convention today or Tuesday on the Eight-Hour Law. The convention already has shown sympathy with the cause of the railroad men by unanimously adopting a recommendation of the federation executive council to oppose any proposition providing for compulsory investigation carrying with it compulsory service.

Indorsement is given to the movement to obtain from all governments at the time of the signature of the treaty of peace the establishment of

(Continued on page seven, column six)

### UNITED POLAND MAY EMERGE AT END OF THE WAR

Complete Independence Regarded as Only Solution of Problem—Hungary's Interest in Favoring New Polish State

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau LONDON, England (Monday)—The telegram of Mr. Asquith, M. Briand and Signor Boselli to M. Sturmer, the Russian Prime Minister, are interpreted by London Poles as definitely fixing the position of the Polish question, that it is not a Russian domestic issue, but an international issue, and that Russia's western allies cannot regard a just settlement of the question as outside of their province.

In conversation with a representative of The Christian Science Monitor, a Polish gentleman expressed the view that an autonomous Poland under Russian suzerainty was not in the long run feasible, and that the only thorough and just solution was the complete independence of a United Polish Commonwealth.

In conversation with a representative of The Christian Science Monitor, a Polish gentleman expressed the view that an autonomous Poland under Russian suzerainty was not in the long run feasible, and that the only thorough and just solution was the complete independence of a United Polish Commonwealth.

Moreover, he added, this was a solution in accordance with the fundamental idea of nationality for which the Entente were fighting. While a growing body of opinion in Russia would oppose any future infringement on Polish autonomy, they had to remember that the government of the vast lands under the sway of the Tsar had become increasingly centralized during past centuries.

It might be held that for one relatively small part of these lands, namely, Poland, to be under an autonomous government while the remaining vast area was ruled from the center would dislocate the whole Russian administrative machine, and the irresistible tendency would be for that machine to infringe increasingly upon Polish autonomy and to produce a similar situation to that of Finland.

He agreed that Russia's proposal was much more in accordance with Polish aspirations than that of Germany and Austria. When Germany approached Austria with the proposal that Galicia should be added to the new Polish state, Austria agreed on condition that Posen should also be added, fully realizing that Germany would never agree to this proposal and a deadlock would ensue. Hungary was the only Central Power well disposed to Polish unity, as independence on the score of self-interest for Polish unity, would involve no sacrifices on her part and Polish independence would mean the appearance of a buffer state on her flank between herself and Russia.

This was a simple explanation of the fact that municipalities and governing bodies in most of Hungarian counties had passed resolutions in favor of a Polish state. The police were called in and Venizelists subsequently paraded the streets cheering M. Venizelos.

Athens University was the scene on Friday afternoon of a fight between Royalist and Venizelist students as a result of a pro-war meeting, at which it was proposed to petition the King to abandon neutrality. The police were called in and Venizelists subsequently paraded the streets cheering M. Venizelos.

Saturday witnessed further disorders and the Premier has instituted inquiries. It is reported that Admiral du Fournet has ordered the German, Austrian, Turkish and Bulgarian ministers to leave the country by Wednesday.

GERMAN OVER MUNICH

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau MUNICH, Germany (Monday)—An official announcement states that an airman appeared over Munich at 1 P. M. on Friday and dropped seven bombs, causing slight material damage and no casualties. The airman disappeared westward.

SHIPS REPORTED SUNK

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau LONDON, England (Monday)—Three more British, one French, one Italian, two Portuguese, one Swedish, and one Danish ship are reported sunk.

GERMAN CLAIM AS TO SINKING VESSEL

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau BERLIN, Germany (Monday)—An official communiqué says our submarine, having sunk, 80 miles west of Malta, a 12,000-ton transport on Nov. 5 and reported the fact on Nov. 15, the British Admiralty has declared that the only vessel sunk in the Mediterranean on Nov. 6 was the Arabia, sunk without warning, 300 miles east of Malta. Two separate cases are concerned, differing both as to time and place. The Arabia was armed with 15-centimeter guns and was carrying hundreds of war laborers to France. When the British Government permitted passengers to travel on the Arabia it was imperiling the lives of non-combatants.

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## FIRST LINK IN AERO MAIL LINE IS PROJECTED

Glenn Muffy Hopes to See the Chicago-New York 14-Hour Schedule Effective With Government Aid in 18 Months

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

CHICAGO, Ill.—The proposal of aeroplane mail service from Chicago to New York on a 14-hour schedule is still some distance from accomplishment, but is receiving consideration. Glenn Muffy, a well-known Aero Club man who is organizing a company to establish the aerial mail to New York, informs this bureau that the plans have not gotten far in an active way but that he has some big people interested and if all goes well he hopes to see the service in operation within 18 months. At least that is a minimum of the time required, says Mr. Muffy, as there will be some delay in beginning operations.

The details of the flight to New York, as Mr. Muffy is working them out, include three stops en route, the first to pick up Toledo mail, the second Cleveland mail, and the third a non-mail stop near Williamsport, Pa. Neither of the large cities would be visited, but connections made with mail trains dropping off Toledo mail near Napoleon, O., and Cleveland mail somewhere near Youngstown, O. No Pittsburgh or Pennsylvania mail would be carried, as the trains do well enough for these Pennsylvania cities. The project is primarily a Chicago and New York line. If it works to advantage, other routes may be established.

The air service contemplated, said Mr. Muffy, is to be a plain commercial proposition, working under Government contract the same as the railroads. No contract has as yet been signed, as the air line is not advanced to that stage. Mr. Muffy said he had talked the project over with Government officials and believed that the Government would be glad to sign just as soon as the service was ready. "It is just a matter of getting it ready," he added. Letters would be carried at regular postal rates, requiring only the special delivery stamp in addition. As to the income to the company, Mr. Muffy thought the air road would show quite a respectable profit. He is figuring on the Government paying more for the air service than the railroad price, on the basis that facilitation of the mail delivery between the nation's two largest cities deserves special consideration.

One thousand pounds of mail moving nightly from each city is the initial plan for operation. Flights would be made by night, as no advantage is seen for day runs, since mail delivered to the terminal cities in the evening would have to lie over until the next morning. One machine would start each way every night, going as far as the Cleveland station and there meeting a relay machine. Gasoline would be taken on at other stations. In addition, 28 signal and emergency stations about 22 miles apart would be laid out along the way, guiding the aviators by searchlights. Four machines would be required to handle the night's mail, with a reserve of five. The time, said Mr. Muffy, would vary with the wind. He believed the average flight between New York and Chicago would run around eight or nine hours, but for a reliable margin would be scheduled at 14. By carrying less gasoline than the aviator who recently completed the Chicago to New York flight, the mail per machine could be increased to 1000 pounds. The cost of establishing the company, Mr. Muffy said, would be \$250,000 for the start, increasing to \$500,000. "An aeroplane mail service from Chicago to New York is mechanically possible, it is just a question of putting the aeroplane to commercial use," he concluded.

### UNEMPLOYMENT IN FRANCE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
PARIS, France—Some official statistics have been issued regarding the decrease of unemployment since the beginning of the war. In Paris the number of unemployed persons which amounted to 294,000 in October, 1914, fell to 47,000 in October, 1916. The output of the unemployment fund per fortnight has decreased from 1,475,000 to 1,820,000. The contribution of the State to these funds has dropped from £1,300,000 to £286,000. In the industrial suburbs of Paris the number of unemployed and the State contribution have diminished by 94 per cent. In the provinces a great many of the unemployment funds have been suppressed altogether, owing to the total lack of unemployed. In other parts of the country the proportion of unemployed and of expenses connected with them have decreased in proportions varying between 61 per cent for Nancy to 91 for Lyons. The fact is that there are no longer any genuine unemployed men or women, owing to the utilization of all available labor. This result has been obtained by the system of close inquiry instituted in the cases of men and women who receive assistance. It is the intention of the Minister of War and of the Under-Secretaries of State for Artillery and the Commissariat Department to make full use of all the genuine unemployed. Owing to the lack of men, the number of women and of men no longer fit for the army is increasing rapidly in the factories working in the cause of national defense.

### NO CHANGE IN CALIFORNIA

SACRAMENTO, Cal.—Returns from 42 of California's 58 counties have been officially canvassed without departure from the unofficial tabulations of the same district.

## GERMAN TASK IN ORGANIZING STOCK OF RAW MATERIAL

Dr. Walter Rathenau Describes Work of Department Established Under His Direction

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
BERLIN, Germany—Dr. Walter Rathenau, the president of the Allgemeine Elektricitäts Gesellschaft, and one of Germany's most prominent business men, has obtained permission to publish in book form the report which he read before the "Deutsche Gesellschaft, 1914" in December last, on the manner in which the organization of Germany's stock of raw materials had been effected during the war. It was Dr. Rathenau who, as he himself relates, was entrusted with the whole vast problem when the war was but a few days old, and, however much opinion may differ in Germany as to its achievements, his account of the establishment and work of the War Department for Raw Materials makes good reading, and represents an interesting chapter of the history of the war.

The Christian Science Monitor informant did not know if the Hungarian opposition had presented a memorandum to the Government some months ago in conjunction with the Poles advocating the creation of an independent and united Poland, but it was not improbable and the plan would not necessarily be disapproved by the Hungarian Government for whom the opposition often enunciated views impossible to back officially.

The Christian Science Monitor informant said he had heard that Count Andrássy, who was reputed to hanker after Baron Burian's post, had remarked to a Pole that personally he would like to see Galicia joined to Poland, but it was not a proposition he could submit to Vienna. There was no substance in Hungary's support, however, but there would be so many questions to settle at the close of the present Armageddon that an independent and united Poland might emerge from the confusion of international problems demanding settlement.

Much was to be hoped from the influence of the western allies.

### Allies' Note on Poland

Germans Are Charged With Having Violated Engagements

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau  
LONDON, England (Monday)—The Foreign Office has issued a statement, also issued in Paris and Rome, regarding Germany's Polish proclamations. The statement points out that it is an "established principle of international law that military occupation resulting from war operations cannot, in view of its precariousness and de facto character, imply transfer of sovereignty and cannot, therefore, carry with it any right to dispose of this territory to the advantage of any power whatsoever. In giving due jure application to their occupation of these territories the Emperors of Germany and Austria have not only committed an illegal act, but have also disregarded one of the fundamental principles on which the constitution and existence of the society of civilized nations are based."

The note stated that in proposing to raise an army in Poland, the Central Empire rulers have once more violated the engagements they had undertaken to observe and by which a belligerent is forbidden to force the subjects of its opponents to take part in operations of a war directed against their own country. [Article 23 of the provisions annexed to the fourth Hague convention, 1907, ratified by the Central Empire's rulers.]

The Allied Powers, in submitting these fresh violations of law, equity and justice to the unbiased condemnation of neutrals, announce, the note adds, that they will not accept these violations as a justification for any future action the enemy powers may wish to take in Poland, and they reserve to themselves the right to oppose this action by every means at their disposal.

### Italy and Polish Question

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau  
ROME, Italy—Signor Boselli has addressed a telegram to M. Sturmer associating himself with the communication sent by Mr. Asquith and M. Briand regarding the German and Austrian establishment of the new State on temporarily occupied Polish territory. The Italian nation, the telegram states, has always cherished sentiments of warm regard for the Polish people, and the Italians have complete confidence that the victory of Allied arms will defeat the illusory plan formed in contempt of international law and existing conventions.

The royal Government can only applaud the declaration already made by the Imperial Government guaranteeing autonomy to all combined Polish peoples which, for centuries, has been the ideal of that noble nation.

## FEDERAL EMPLOYEES UNION GETS CHARTER

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau  
NEW YORK, N. Y.—More than 600 Government employees of the Custom House here have joined the Federal Employees Union, to which charter No. 15,208 has just been granted by the American Federation of Labor. Its leaders say they desire to promote greater cooperation between employer and employee and promote the efficiency of all.

In case of disputes between employees and their employers, mediation will be attempted. This failing, the collector of the port shall be appealed to. The men say they are opposed to strikes and will not go on strike or lend their financial or moral aid to strikers of other bodies of employees.

Thomas R. Edwards, originator of the Federal Employees Union, believes that within a year there will be 500,000 members. He is active in behalf of the Nolan Bill which, it is said, would benefit about 200,000 Federal employees. Better pay and pensions are two of the aims of the union.

## GERMAN PARTY LEADERS DEBATE FOREIGN POLICY

Speeches in Reichstag Close Without Need of Intervention by Government Spokesmen

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
BERLIN, Germany—Herr Bassermann, the National Liberal leader, began his speech during the Reichstag debate on the Chancellor's speech, with a tribute to the army and navy, characterizing the battle of the Skager Ræ as a brilliant victory of Admiral von Tirpitz. Replying to the speech just made by Herr Scheidemann, he denied that the Chancellor's previous speeches could be construed as a renunciation of annexation, and claimed that the Socialist leader underestimated England's determination to go on with the war. On the other hand, he welcomed what the Chancellor had said on the subject of England, since, while not overlooking the magnitude of the Russian menace in the future, he considered it secondary at present to the English. Every practicable weapon likely to shorten the war, he added, must be used, as the Chancellor had said. As for the attacks against the latter, while his party disapproved of them, it could not condemn them wholly, as they were conducted by many men whose patriotism was above reproach. Besides, if the anti-Chancellor campaign was to be condemned, the speaker said he must also protest against the agitation carried on against Admiral von Tirpitz. He then went on to declare that, despite its alliance with the Conservatives in other matters, the National Liberal party desired internal political reform, both in the empire and the separate states, notably Prussia. It also demanded unrestricted advancement for all who were efficient, the abolition of all barriers, and equality of treatment for the working classes.

Dr. Naumann had been chosen as spokesman for the Progressives and took the opportunity to dwell on his favorite theme of Central Europe.

BERLIN, Germany—As already reported by cable, Herr Bernstein brought forward a motion as soon as the Reichstag met in favor of a demand for Dr. Liebknecht's release during the parliamentary session, the sentence passed upon him not having yet been ratified by the Supreme Court of Appeal. The House referred the matter to the committee on procedure, and a brief account of the treatment of the matter by that body has been issued to the press.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

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This speech was the last on the ad-

vanced list, and the great debate awaited with so much trepidation had thus run its course without any necessity whatever for intervention on the part of the Government. Dr. David, a Socialist majority speaker, brought the discussion to a conclusion by a speech in which, like the Con-

servative and Progressive speakers,

he insisted that it was England, not

Germany, who brought on the war,

but that reconciliation with her must

not be regarded as beyond the

bounds of possibility, and his party

did not draw that conclusion from

the Chancellor's speech. As for France

he explained that the French had

hitherto looked upon Germany as the

aggressor because the Russian mobi-

lization was represented to them as

having taken place some days after

it actually did. This false impression

must be removed by a statement of

the facts, for Germany had not en-

tered upon the war to take anything

from France or Belgium, as was

proved by the Kaiser's letter to King

George of England promising to re-

frain from an attack on France if

the latter would remain neutral.

Finally, Dr. David insisted that

the question of reform was a question of

the moment. The demands formulated by Scheidemann, he said, con-

tained nothing more than what has long

since been realized in Scandinavian

countries. Give us the constitution of

Denmark, and all our demands will

be realized within the limits of a

constitutional monarchy. The men of

the Right want no constitutional mon-

archy. They want Prussian constitu-

tionalism. They want a monarchy which may be summed up in the phrase "Und der König absolut, wenn

er unser Willen tut."

"Sentiment for an embargo is to be

found everywhere. We bakers are

convinced it is the right thing to do

but are feeling around at the right

way to go at it. We would naturally

suppose Congress would be opposed to

it because of the agricultural vote

and in view of Mr. Wilson's state-

ments, and don't want to make any

mistake. I don't believe there is a

baker in the country that doesn't

think we ought to have an embargo on

all foodstuffs. The millers are opposed to it. Like the farmers, they are rea-

ping the benefit."

"An ordinance to fix the minimum

loaf of bread to be sold in Chicago at

16 ounces, thus making a standard size

loaf which would fluctuate with the

market, is now having hearings be-

fore a subcommittee of the council ju-

diciary committee. The ordinance was

proposed by the city sealer. His argu-

ment is that with a standard size loaf

the public always knows what it is

getting and competition and prices

will regulate the cost of it, whereas at

present the public frequently has the

weight of its loaf cut without being

any the wiser. Representatives of the

big baking interests, the president of

the Chicago Master Bakers' Associa-

tion and the secretary of the Bakers'

International Union appeared before

the subcommittee in opposition to the

proposed ordinance at the first hear-

ing. It was declared that a standard

16-ounce loaf would make the price of

bread go up still further and that the

people prefer to buy smaller loaves.

It developed that some of the smaller bakers are still selling bread

at 5 cents a loaf.

The first item dealt with was a

communication from the Military

Court in Thorn requesting the Reichs-

tag's assent to the institution of pro-

ceedings against Dr. Liebknecht for

having taken part, together with Herr

Rühle, in a conference of Young So-

## EMPHASIS LAID ON RESEARCH AS AID TO INDUSTRY

**British Textile Institute's Congress at Leeds Discusses Various Phases of Question of Industrial Development**

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor  
LEEDS, England.—As was the case last year, the chief subject of discussion at the autumnal congress of the Textile Institute was the need for the development of research in connection with industry and the closer cooperation of natural science and industry.

The vice-chancellor of Leeds University, Dr. Michael Sadler, in welcoming the institute to that city, said that as industry developed—and he believed that the developments in industry after the war would be something passing all previous imagination—they and others engaged in industry would make an ever more insistent call for young men of aptitude; industry, scientific attainment, and a practical sense to join them in their business, and in due time to take direction. Could they hope, in the universities and in the great technical colleges with which the university and its sisters were ever brought into closer association, to secure, at the very modest stipends which university teachers received, in comparison with the emoluments of a successful man of business—could those in institutions hope to attract and to retain those young men, with the knowledge, judgment, and force of character which they all knew to be necessary if they were going to get pupils to prepare themselves for industry, and, furthermore, if they were going to be of real service to the practical needs of the trade? That was a point which all over the world faced the nation, the universities and the industries concerned.

"We know here, and other universities know," continued Dr. Sadler, "the increasing generosity which the great trades and industries and the great employers are showing toward education. But even that generosity, even that generosity multiplied, would not be enough to secure for the work of scientific research and of technological teaching in the universities and higher technical schools the men and the women of the aptitude, experience, insight and character which the State, the industry, and the universities need, were it not that there is something in the nature of the work which is worth more than money to those who undertake it. But we must secure for those who teach, for those who do research work, not simply stipends which will give them comfort, but stipends which will save them from harassing anxieties. And we must also stretch out a hand of welcome and encouragement to those young men and young women of promise, still untried, but of proved attainments, who feel that they have the vocation for the service in which they can so really help the nation."

Mr. J. H. Lester, M.Sc., of the Manchester testing-house, gave a paper on "Textile Research." He said that the advisory council for research was in full sympathy with their ultimate objects, and was fully prepared to give its assistance if they would but find out for themselves the directions in which they required it. As a textile institute it was clearly their duty to speed up any machinery already existing for research, and to formulate the requirements of the industry. There was the greatest danger of disaster for any scheme of research which aimed at patented processes, or immediate results of great industrial value. Industrial research of lasting value could only be built up on a basis of countless pure or fundamental researches, and upon the experience of many failures. The location of textile research colonies would naturally be in convenient proximity to the centers of the wool, cotton, linen and silk industries respectively, and, since the immediate locality was of little consequence, advantage should be taken of the most convenient access to the university or college of the district, and of such natural surroundings as would contribute to the mental and physical welfare of the workers. It was, perhaps, too much to hope that the historic rivalry of the white and red roses, diverted latterly into the realms of sport, might enter yet another stage of evolution; but it was not too early to speculate as to whether Leeds or Manchester would be the first to establish an institution entirely devoted to research.

Mr. J. R. McConnel of the Fine Cotton Spinners Association, speaking of research in connection with the cotton trade, said that those engaged in cotton spinning and manufacturing had been, during the whole of their experience, separated from any consideration of the real fundamentals underlying their industry. They had inherited from their predecessors processes which they did not understand. The first thing they should do was to focus their views on really understanding raw material. Mr. W. Harrison, M. Sc., of Leeds University combated this view, saying that a tremendous amount of research work on cotton had been done and was still being done.

Prof. A. G. Perkin, F. R. S., head of the department of color chemistry and dyeing, gave an address on "The Future of the Coal Tar Industry." Despite the warnings of chemists, he said, he questioned whether, even now, many people fully realized the colossal nature of the problem which Britain had begun to grapple with. Not only was dye-making involved, but the manufacture of pharmaceuticals.



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

## Mahelas, or cargo boats going up Shat-el-Arab

### TRADE PROSPERS ON SHORE OF THE PERSIAN GULF

Kowait, Near War Region, "Smiles Peacefully Between the Desert and the Sea"

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—The town of Kowait on the western shores of the Persian Gulf has apparently resumed its normal course of existence in spite of the activities of the belligerents in this area, according to a recent dispatch from the representative of the British press with the expeditionary force in Mesopotamia. The Arabian continent, he says, has felt the shock of war from the Euphrates to Yemen and the Hedjaz; while districts of Persia, have been in a state of anarchy for the last twenty months; but there is nothing in Kowait to show that strife has penetrated to the Gulf. Peace reigns in the ports; life and property are secure; freights are high; the seafaring Arab has never been so prosperous. Even the pearl industry has recovered.

At first there was a certain amount of uneasiness in the Gulf. The pearl trade collapsed, as no one would buy, and the interruption of the mail service, due to the movements of the mail service, was associated in the Arab thoughts with the activities of the Emden. German intrigue insinuated tales of naval reverses. It was whispered that Britain was no longer mistress of the seas. Then Turkey came in and it became known that we had sent troops to Basra. At Bandar Abbas, between mails, the extermination of the British force was reported, and each report was credited until disposed of by the arrival of the next ship. But our rapid occupation of Basra could not be concealed. The craft from every port which make their way up the Shat-al-Arab in the autumn for their date cargo, the staple diet of the Gulf, brought back their own tales. The Gulf folk believe what they see. Every trace of the German has been eliminated from the coast—German names, German ships, German people.

In the interior of Persia, when they were sending out the Mujahidin to preach the Holy War from Moshed to Kermanshah, the steadiness of opinion in the Gulf reacted on the campaign inland. The Bakthiari Khans were incited to seize the oil fields. "Why be content with shares?" they were asked. "Come in with us and the whole of this wealth is yours." The tribesmen argued that the oil fields would be of no use to them without the company and the engineers. "We will work them for you," the tempter said. But the Khans were politely diffident. One diplomat pointed out to the Germans that they had no ships, and that without a fleet the oil would be valueless, as it could not be sold. It is known throughout the Gulf that we have swept the Germans off the sea. The disappearance of their flag is a phenomenon which even the political missionaries cannot explain away.

Kowait today, not a hundred miles from hostile camps, smiles peacefully between the desert and the sea. The view of the beach from the town is as inspiring to the lover of ships as a sea view can be. Harbors must have been like this when our galleys brought home "the wealth of Ormuz or Ind." The same keels must have scored the sands when Ur was the port of the Chaldees. From the windows of the Sheik's palace you may look out on half-a-league of sailing ships displaying all the contours and designs of the East.

We rode to the desert entrance of the town through the silent residential quarter, through streets bordered by broad and empty courtyards. Every wall is the color of the sand, doors and balconies without ornament; mosques of the severest simplicity—as uncompromisingly plain as the desert which inspired the faith that raised them. It is a large town, clean and purged by the sand and sun. In the last 40 years it has overrun its walls, swallowed up its seven gates, and now lies open to

the desert. The 50,000 inhabitants of Kowait spread themselves more sparsely than is the custom in many Western cities. These large and spacious streets are far removed from the teeming mahallas common to the East. At the entrance to the desert we met the Bedouin, the Emir, Ibn Saoud's men, who had just come in from Central Arabia. Kowait is a terminus, with far-flung communications. In peace time you may see caravans from Damascus. A Medina caravan came in while we were there. Hard by the Najad men there was an encampment of the Solubbi, those wandering smiths, despised of the Bedouin, who have no pitch or boat of their own, but range the desert indifferently from Lebanon to the Yemen. The Bedouin say they come of Kaffir or Christian stock; by some accounts they are the descendants of the Crusaders.

In the market place we dismounted and joined Sheikh Jabir, the successor of the great Mubarak, on his divan. Here he resorts with his retainers every morning, and watches his people and learns who comes in or goes out. Petitions are brought to the divan and presented, merchants kiss the sleeve of his abas. It is a patriarchal scene, Sheikh Jabir has just returned from a visit to his rich date gardens on the Shat-al-Arab. War has brought no change to his capital, save increased prosperity and independence. There is but one trace of the common upheaval, one ripple of Armageddon, the only legacy that Haji William has bequeathed. The Sheikh of Kowait now flies his own distinctive flag, and denies the vague shadow of Ottoman suzerainty. Instead of the Star and Crescent, the ensign on his masthead bears the inscription Kowait in Arabic characters on a plain red ground. It is pleasant to find that there are small backwaters where the war has proved a positive blessing.

ST. PAUL CHARTER AMENDMENTS AID CITY PARK PLANS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

ST. PAUL, Minn.—Two amendments to the city charter were submitted at the general election, one changing the method of assessment of property for park improvements and the other designed to abolish the city's civil service system. The park amendment was passed and the civil service change was defeated.

Many park improvements, which have been barred because of excessive assessments on adjoining property, will now be possible. Commissioner John D. Hyland of the Department of Parks and Public Buildings believes. One of the most important of these is the proposed memorial to James J. Hill, which it has been proposed to establish. A committee named on the project recommended that a square of property north of Smith Park and across that park from the proposed new Union Station, be set apart for the purpose, and a monument erected. The cost was more than \$1,000,000, because a large amount of property in what is known as the "wholesale" district must be condemned, and the assessment district outlined by the charter would not stand the tax. Now the cost will come out of the general taxes.

A project which was defeated at the same election was one designed to merge West St. Paul, across the river in Dakota County, with the city of St. Paul. The affirmative vote of a majority in both counties was required, and the annexation move was defeated by 3405 to 1264 in Dakota County, though West St. Paul itself voted favorably.

ENTRANCE TO UNIVERSITIES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BIRMINGHAM, England.—The University of Birmingham has now been included in the operations of the Joint Board representing the Universities of Manchester, Liverpool, Leeds, and Sheffield. The object of the board was to insure that there should be one common standard for entrance at the separate universities in Lancashire and Yorkshire, and that there should be no risk of any university lowering its standard of entrance to a point below that fixed by the others. By common consent, on the abolition of the federal Victoria University several years ago, it was agreed that the matriculation examination should be conducted and controlled by a Joint Board, on which the constituent universities should be represented. By the addition of Birmingham, the Midlands, Lancashire, Yorkshire, Cheshire, and Derbyshire have been united for common educational purposes.

ST. JOHNS, N. F.—A new contingent of 130 Newfoundland seamen has left here for England for service in the British navy. This will bring the total enlistment of Newfoundlanders up to about 1750 for the navy in addition to 3000 men for the army.

## TWENTY MILLION POLES APPEAL TO AMERICANS

Forced to Fight in Three Armies, Their Country Laid Waste and People Destitute, They Ask Aid From United States

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The report that Germany and Austria have decided to grant autonomy to Poland has not been received by Poles in this city with any particular degree of enthusiasm. They point out that the reading of the proclamation itself was cheered for only 20 minutes; that about measured the importance of the announcement. On the chess board of the great war, Poland was a mere pawn of the Central Powers, and promise of autonomy of the sort undoubtedly meant by this proclamation was probably merely another move in the game of strategy.

Poland's position in respect to this move was described, to the representative of The Christian Science Monitor, by W. O. Gorski, honorary secretary of the Polish victims' relief fund. Mr. Gorski was speaking for Ignace Jan Paderewski, whose secretary he was before entering the fund work.

"It is evidently the intention of the Central Powers," said Mr. Gorski at the offices of the fund at 33 West Forty-second Street, "to grant autonomy, after the war, only to those parts of Poland captured from Russia; this being contingent upon Germany's winning the war. Such autonomy means little to the oppressed people of my country. Of these people there were 44,000,000 when the war began. Now, through the ravages of war both at the front and at home, there are 20,000,000. My people have been forced to fight in three armies. No doubt even greater sacrifices will be demanded of them."

Mr. Gorski had no desire to comment in detail on the political aspect of the situation, since the Poles in America were striving to remain neutral. But it is known that the autonomy proclamation might very well be a means by which the Central Powers could gain additional thousands for their armies.

Further depletion of the Polish population is, of course, something which the Poles in this country have been seeking to prevent for a year and a half. Their method has been an appeal to the purse-strings of the American people, but Mr. Gorski says those strings are drawn tight, so that the outlook for Polish relief is not at all encouraging.

"Here and in Chicago," he said, "we have raised something over \$800,000 for the work. That is a quarter of a cent for each of the 20,000,000. The response to our appeals to the American public is not what it should be. Evidently Americans have given so much to so many causes in the past that they are rather dumb to the Polish appeal of the present. We had one list of 20,000 names; all those names, we discovered, were on other lists of 'prospects.' The same people are called upon too many times. The man in the street responds to appeals, even denying himself, sometimes, some of his own indulgences to give when others are in need."

"There seems to be the impression that we Poles in this country are pro-German. We are not. We are trying to be neutral for two reasons; one, out of respect to President Wilson's policy; the other, because we wish to do or say nothing that will make the sending of relief into Poland any more difficult than it is now. We can get money in now, but no food. That is all taken up before it gets into the country. And our people need it so keenly, too. Why, their crops and raw materials are bought in exchange for slips of paper to be washed after the war, and these materials are sent away to be manufactured into clothes and foodstuffs, and then brought back to be sold to the Poles for something like seven times the original price.

"So is our nation oppressed. We need food, clothing, money. We need real independence. We don't want to fight in three armies for other nations. We don't want to fight, as we do now, often, brother against brother and father against son. We ask America to come to our assistance. Let me remind you that figures show America has made \$47,000,000 profit from foodstuffs and other necessities bought in this market by England and France during the war. Let me remind you that after Mr. Paderewski's appeal for the Poles had moved an audience of men in San Francisco to tears, only one man stayed to donate money, and he gave a \$5 bill.

"It would seem to me that America is absorbed in her material dream to such an extent that she does not awake to the opportunity she has to perform a great and much needed service to a people of venerable traditions like the Poles. She is interested for the moment when an announcement comes that autonomy has or is to be granted to the Poles, but it seems that she might take more real interest in what she herself can do for them."

LAND PURCHASED FOR COLONY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—The first farms for the settlement of ex-soldiers on the land have been purchased by the Board of Agriculture and Fisheries. They consist of four farms on Crown lands at Patrington, Sunken Island, in Holderness, the estate comprising between 2000 and 3000 acres. The new acquisition, which it is expected will be followed by further purchases, forms part of a stretch of rich flat land deposited by the River Humber. About 50 tenancies will be able to avail themselves of the new scheme.

## AMERICAN IDEA IS SEEN AS BASIS OF WORLD'S FREEDOM

Editor of Toronto Globe Predicts Its Application in Solving European Problems

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
CHAPEL HILL, N. C.—Defining the North American idea as the "Right of a Free People to Govern Themselves," James A. Macdonald, editor of the Toronto Globe, delivered the first of a series of lectures on "American Citizenship" under the new Well Foundation at the University of North Carolina.

"It is in the United States and Canada," he said, "the two self-governing American nations of the Anglo-Saxon and Anglo-Celtic blood and background, that the North American idea has had its opportunity.... These two North American democracies are, indeed, Europe's second chance."

The speaker made clear why Mexico does not stand as a representative of the North American idea. "At bottom its claim about freedom is all make-believe," he said. The application of the North American idea to the little nations of Europe at the end of the war was made by Dr. Macdonald in conclusion.

He said in part:

"When the ideas of personal liberty, and of political self-government, and of national integrity, are made the inalienable right, the unchallenged heritage, of all people on every continent; when every little nationality, distinctive and free in its own individual life, shall feel secure against the ambition and the greed of the large and the powerful; and when the North American idea, cleansed from the corruptions of cynicism and prejudice, and from the hard crustings of selfishness, shall become the world idea, inspiring the world's thinking, and organizing the world's power of every free-minded people everywhere to govern themselves—when that day of the larger idea dawns, then shall the fraternity of the English-speaking world, the whole commonwealth of the British Empire and the whole commonwealth of the American Republic, come together into their full membership in the world brotherhood of all nations, sharers together in that world commonwealth of all peoples, in which the welfare of each shall be the common obligation of all, and the prosperity of the greatest shall depend on the perfect freedom and equal justice of the least."

"I would have you men of the university, and all who may hear these lectures, or who may read them on the printed page, believe this one thing, and believe it supremely, that, in the long run, and in the ultimate end, dominion among the nations and the victory of the world shall not be with the sword, or with the eighteen-inch gun, but with the spiritual powers of the free peoples, who, for themselves and for their neighbors, are loyal to the world idea. Ideas are immortal, not brute forces, and not armed legions. When the last hundred thousand shall have fired its last shot, then shall world ideas gather up the shattered fragments of the world's civilization, and piece together the violated enactments of world law, so that out of the wreck and ruin it seems now, there may come a new world of free nations, in which every free people shall have the right to govern themselves."

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HUMANITÉ, commenting on the situation, declares that the German assertion that no violence is being used towards the Belgian people receives direct contradiction from both the wording of the German orders and from occurrences in the districts concerned. Every week Flemish workmen, to save their families from hunger, leave their villages to go and work at Tourcoing, at Roubaix and in other places behind the German lines. From the Walloon districts workmen, from the same motives, are leaving for Germany. At present they are quite a minority of the population, for the Belgians as a whole feel the greatest contempt for any of their fellow citizens who, on whatever score, consent to work for the enemy of their country. Information received from Seraiing, in the Liège province, shows that a number of miners recently went on strike because they could not get sufficient bread. They have to leave their homes in the morning without their usual bread allowance. When their wives have managed to obtain some, they take a few slices to their husbands together with a stewed pear. No meat or butter is allowed them.



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## OFFICIAL NEWS OF THE WAR FROM CAPITALS

(Continued from page one)

of the Putna valley in the Gyergy mountains Bavarian regiments repulsed advances of strong Russian forces south of Hegyes.

Our operations since end of October on the Transylvanian southern front have taken the course intended.

The exit from the mountain narrows into Wallachian plain, in spite of tenacious Rumanian resistance, was forced by the German and Austro-Hungarian troops.

Strong Rumanian forces between the Jiu river and Gilort were broken in the battle of Tigrigjuli. They were defeated under exceptionally severe and sanguinary losses. Attempts made by the Rumanians to outflank us from the East with fresh forces brought them failed.

Our troops pushing behind the opponents have reached the railroad of Orsova-Craiova.

South of Rothenburg pass the Caliman-Sucea road has been crossed.

Army group of Field Marshal von Mackensen: On the Dobruja front there were patrol engagements near Silistra and also more lively infantry and artillery fire.

An official statement issued by the German army headquarters staff last evening says:

There was a temporary strong artillery duel Nov. 19 on both sides of the River Ancre and at St. Pierre Vaast wood.

In Wallachia (Southwestern Rumania) our troops made progress.

Sunday—Saturday's official statement says: French attacks in the plain south of Monastir and against the front of Pomeranian Infantry Regiment No. 42 on the heights in the Tcherna bend were sanguinely repulsed. Each day there is violent fighting for the heights northeast of Chegel.

One of the summits had been captured on Nov. 15 by the Serbians. With the chief commander, Infantry-General Otto von Buelow, in the center of the fight, at the head of the German Rifles, the lost position was recaptured by storm.

Front of Archduke Charles Francis:

In the Carpathians and as far as the mountain pass roads south of Kronstadt there was no change in the situation. The Rumanians' made attacks in unsuccessful efforts to push back the center of the German front northeast of Kimpulung. The Rumanian losses were heavy.

In the wooded mountains on both sides of the valleys of the rivers Ais and Jui the attack of the German and Austro-Hungarian troops progresses. We again took prisoners.

Front of Field Marshal Mackensen: On the left wing of the German-Bulgarian-Turkish army in Dobruja yesterday there were artillery duels.

Western war theater: Army group of Crown Prince Rupprecht—The British artillery directed its efforts mainly against our positions on both banks of the Ancre River.

After artillery preparation the French in the evening launched a strong attack against Sallie-Sallise and the lines adjoining to the south. The attack broke down under our fire.

Army group of German Crown Prince: On the front north of Verdun and in isolated sectors on the Vosges mountains artillery activity was temporarily revived.

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau BUCHAREST, Romania, Monday—The official statement issued yesterday says:

Northern and Northwestern fronts: There is nothing fresh to report. On the Western Moldavian frontier and the northern frontier from Laluntel to the valley of Prahova we repulsed an enemy attack.

In the region of Dragoslavle we continued to advance, capturing four officers and 80 soldiers and taking two machine guns, two cannon and five munition wagons.

In the valley of the Alt fighting continues in the region west of Sulci-Brezel.

In the valleys of Jui and Gilort, there were violent combats.

In the direction of Tcherna there was no action.

Southern front: On the Danube and in Dobruja the artillery and infantry fire slackened.

Sunday—The statement issued on Saturday follows:

On the Western Moldavian front, as far as the valley of the Prahova inclusive, there is nothing new. In the region of Dragoslavle our troops attacked and succeeded in repulsing the Austro-Germans in the center and on our left wing, thereby making considerable progress. We captured 300 prisoners.

In the Alt and Jui valleys fighting continues violently. We yielded a little ground in the vicinity of Tcherna (Southern Transylvania), but the movement was unimportant.

On the southern front there has been an exchange of shots along the Danube.

There is nothing new in Dobruja.

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau LONDON, England (Monday)—The official communication from British headquarters in France issued last night reads:

The situation is unchanged.

In yesterday's operations in the Ares area the prisoners numbered 20 officers and 752 other ranks. This makes a total since the 13th of 6962.

The situation is unchanged, says the British official statement issued yesterday regarding military operations in Northern France.

The weather continues unfavorable.

Sunday—The bulletin from British headquarters in France issued Saturday night reads:

Today, despite stormy weather, we advanced our front north and south of the Ancre. Ground was gained chiefly on the south bank of the river, where we reached the outskirts of Grandcourt.

In these operations of today 258 prisoners are reported as having passed through the collection stations.

Yesterday there was much fighting in the air. In one protracted combat between five of our machines and eight of our opponents one hostile machine was destroyed and the rest were dispersed. In other encounters seven hostile machines were driven down damaged. Three of our machines are missing.

Saturday afternoon's statement follows:

We advanced our position northeast of Beaumont-Hamel last night and pushed out further north of Beaumont-Hamel and Hubertines and were heavily shelled by our opponents.

During the night we successfully raided an enemy redoubt north of Ypres, taking 20 prisoners and one machine gun.

An official report from the headquarters of the British army in Mesopotamia says two successful air raids have been made by British aviators on Turkish positions on the Euphrates River and at Kut-el-Amara. Reoccupation by the British of Prosenik on the eastern end of the Macedonian front seven miles south of Demir-Hissar, and of the adjoining village of Kumli is also announced by the War Office.

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau PARIS, France (Monday)—An official statement issued yesterday says:

Troops of the army of the east entered Monastir at 8 o'clock this morning, the date of the anniversary of the taking of the town by the Serbians in 1912.

The French statement reporting operations on the Macedonian front yesterday says:

On Nov. 18 there was great activity by artillery on both sides from Lake Doiran to the Vardar River.

East of the Tcherna River Serbian troops continuing their progress towards Grunishte encircled this place.

In the bend of Tcherna the Serbians repulsed a new Bulgarian attack on Hill 1212. Our opponents are falling back in disorder towards the north, pursued by our allies who have reached the top of Hill 1378.

In the region south of Monastir the French and Russian troops made new progress in the direction of Holeven.

The English aviation corps bombarded enemy camps in the neighborhood of Seres, while our airplanes dropped bombs on the camps and bivouacs at Novak and Monastir.

Reporting military operations on the battle front in France and Belgium, the statement issued yesterday afternoon says:

The night was relatively calm on the whole of the front.

It is confirmed that on Nov. 16 Adjutant Dorme brought down his sixteenth German airplane. The enemy machine fell near Marcheletot, on the Somme.

A bulletin issued by the War Office last night says:

Except for a violent bombardment of the fort and the region around Douaumont, there is nothing to report on the whole front.

Sunday—The bulletin from the war office issued Saturday night reads:

South of the Somme an attempt by the Germans against our trenches east of Berny was repulsed by our barrier fire and grenades. An intermittent cannonade occurred on the rest of the front.

Aiation—On the night of Nov. 16-17 one of our aerial squadrons dropped 157 shells on an enemy aviation field at Colancourt (Oise) and Griselles (Aisne). Twenty-two airplanes of the British maritime aviation service set out on Nov. 17 at daybreak to bombard the electricity plants and naval workshops at Ostend. They dropped 180 bombs, many of which reached their objectives. Another bombardment was carried out by seaplanes at Zeebrugge. All of the machines returned.

Saturday afternoon's statement says:

South of the River Somme a strong detachment of our opponents, which was endeavoring to reach one of our trenches in the sector of Blaches, has been easily repulsed with hand grenades. Everywhere else the night passed quietly. Unfavorable weather interfered with operations generally along the front.

During the day of Nov. 17 a total of six German aeroplanes were brought down by French pilots.

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau PETROGRAD, Russia (Monday)—An official announcement made yesterday by the Russian War Department says:

Romanian front: Transylvania: In the Jui and Alt valleys our opponents attacked with considerable forces and pushed back the Romanian troops a little to the south.

In the Tigrigjuli Valley the Romanians assumed the offensive and carried a series of heights.

Danube: There has been nothing of importance to report.

Western front: There was an exchange of fire along the whole front and reconnaissances by our scouts.

Caucasian front: The situation was unchanged.

Sunday—The official statement issued Saturday says:

On the Danube front (Dobruja) our advanced posts are continuing to make progress to the south.

Attack by Austro-German forces on Russian positions in the Carpathians gained temporary success, but subsequently the Russians drove back their opponents, it is announced officially. The statement adds:

On the Caucasian front attempts of

our opponents to advance toward the region of Sultanabat were arrested by our fire.

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau ROME, Italy (Monday)—The war office communication issued yesterday says:

In the Adige valley during the night of Nov. 17-18, the Austrians bombarded our position on the slopes of Mt. Giovo, south of the Camerata valley, and then attacked the village of Sano, which we had occupied on Oct. 16. Counterattack, however, drove them off.

In the upper But, on the evening of Nov. 17, after intense artillery preparation, enemy forces attacked the sector between Val Piccolo and Val Grande. Their main efforts were directed against our position on the Chapot summit, north of Val Piccolo.

After stubborn hand-to-hand fighting the Austrians were decisively repulsed along the whole front. Small detachments which had succeeded in breaking our trenches on the Chapot summit were wiped out. We made prisoners and captured arms and ammunition abandoned by the Austrians.

Julian front: Yesterday, in spite of persistent unfavorable weather, the artillery of both sides was active.

Sunday—The statement from the war office yesterday follows:

On the Carso the artillery was active and our line was advanced at some points. In the region east of Vertibizza yesterday the Austrians attacked our positions southeast of San Pietro and Gorizia in force, but were driven back in disorder, under the hail from our artillery and machine guns, leaving many men on the field. Some prisoners fell into our hands.

On the remainder of the front operations were hindered by unfavorable weather conditions.

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau SALONIKA, Greece (Monday)—The official statement issued from Serbian army headquarters on Saturday says:

At 2 o'clock on Friday afternoon our troops carried Hill 1212 after a brilliant assault. Our opponents were defeated completely and fled northward in disorder, leaving behind all their equipment, a large number of machine guns and rifles, and enormous quantity of ammunition and other war material. At one place we captured 50 cases of hand grenades.

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau VIENNA, Austria (Monday)—Austro-Hungarian general headquarters on Saturday issued the following statement:

Front of Archduke Charles: On both sides of the Jui Valley the German and Austro-Hungarian troops are advancing despite the most violent enemy resistance. East of the Alt River we also have gained ground. Northeast of Kimpulung fierce enemy counterattacks failed.

Eastern Transylvanian front: Owing to the unfavorable weather there was less fighting activity.

Italian theater: The situation is unchanged.

### LIBELS TO FORCE THE DEUTSCHLAND DAMAGE CLAIMS

NEW LONDON, Conn.—Attachment suits for amounts totaling \$162,000 against the German merchant submarine Deutschland already have been filed here as a result of the freighter's collision with the tug Scott while she was seeking to reach the open sea to begin her second return voyage. Today it is said an additional suit for \$25,000 will be filed by representatives of Edward Jackson, a cook on the Scott, who went down with others on board.

The four suits already filed represent the claims of the Scott Wrecking Company and relatives of Captain Guyne, Engineer Caton and another cook named Davidson.

It is said that in the list of casualties issued after the collision the name of Jackson appeared as "Edward Stone," an alias. Jackson's home was at Apponaug, R. I.

Repairs to the Deutschland made necessary by the collision will be completed in a few days, and she will then, it is announced, again attempt the return trip. The inquiry being made by Federal inspectors has been delayed because of the inability of Captain Hinsch, the only man saved when the tug was sunk, to attend as a witness.

### FOREST PRESERVATION ISSUE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Indications are that the \$10,000,000 bond issue for State forest preservation and Palisades Park voted on at the election, was approved, the affirmative votes from New York City and down-State counties offsetting the negative vote cast up-State. The complete vote has not been counted, either on this proposition or on the proposal for another State constitutional convention. It is believed that the latter proposal has been lost.

### SOUTH MAKING CHEMICALS

PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—Success of the new Federal Dyestuff & Chemical Corporation, which is operating a large plant in Kingsport, Tenn., is being followed by announcement of additional chemical plants for Dixie, says the Ledger. The Manufacturers Record records these projected developments: H. E. Young & Co., Charlottesville, Va., \$150,000 plant, to make dyes and chemicals; Good Chemical Company, Basic City, Va., \$1,000,000 capital, to make chemicals.

### FISHERMEN'S UNION

Plans are now under way for holding an organization meeting in the near future at the local Fishermen's Union at Atlantic Avenue and Rowes Wharf for the purpose of uniting all fishermen entering Boston harbor.

our opponents to advance toward the region of Sultanabat were arrested by our fire.

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

ROME, Italy (Monday)—The war office communication issued yesterday says:

In the Adige valley during the night of Nov. 17-18, the Austrians bombarded our position on the slopes of Mt. Giovo, south of the Camerata valley, and then attacked the village of Sano, which we had occupied on Oct. 16. Counterattack, however, drove them off.

In the upper But, on the evening of Nov. 17, after intense artillery preparation, enemy forces attacked the sector between Val Piccolo and Val Grande. Their main efforts were directed against our position on the Chapot summit, north of Val Piccolo.

After stubborn hand-to-hand fighting the Austrians were decisively repulsed along the whole front. Small detachments which had succeeded in breaking our trenches on the Chapot summit were wiped out. We made prisoners and captured arms and ammunition abandoned by the Austrians.

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## RENTAL CHARGE EXPECTED TO END CAR SHORTAGE

Railroad Men and Interstate Commerce Attorney to Work Out Corrective Measures

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

LOUISVILLE, Ky.—Interest in the car shortage hearing before Interstate Commerce Commissioner McChord, which has been in progress here for the last 10 days, appears to have shifted to the permanent committee, composed of railroad men and Fayette B. Dow, attorney examiner of the interstate commerce committee which was proposed by the special committee of railroad executives appointed by the American Railway Association and which was approved by the entire committee, following a conference between the railroad men and Commissioner McChord yesterday. Mr. McChord will issue no further proclamations and the hearing will end Tuesday.

The new committee will hold its first meeting next Thursday and will take up the question of increasing the per diem rental charge between railroads from 45 cents to \$1.25 a day and the proposed progressive demurrage charge. The testimony before Mr. McChord shows that considerable progress is being made in the return of coal cars to their original owners. There is also some progress in the adjustment of refrigerator car balances.

### Pennsylvania Embargo

PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—The Pennsylvania railroad gives notice that the freight congestion which has tied up the two chief lines of the Pennsylvania railroad system west of Pittsburgh has been so much relieved that the embargoes which have been in effect against freight from the entire East for all western points reached through Pittsburgh are almost entirely removed. Restrictions still apply against freight for the Youngstown (O.) district, with the exception of coal, coke, ore, limestone, dolomite, perishable freight, foodstuffs for human consumption and United States Government freight. Otherwise, both the "Ft. Wayne" and Panhandle routes—the main western stems of the system—are free.

### WASHINGTON STREET TRAFFIC AGAIN THE TOPIC

The Boston City Council meets this afternoon to continue the study of traffic conditions in Washington Street and Mayor Curley's plan for taking the electric cars off, that thoroughfare between Essex Street and Franklin from Dec. 15 to Jan. 5. The city Law Department is to give the members its opinion as to whether the councilmen have legal rights to act in the premises. The Board of Street Commissioners and officials of the Boston Elevated Railway Company also are expected to appear before the council and give their views.

From what the members of the City Council said one week ago when they met it is believed that the majority are favorable to the experiment of a Washington Street without surface cars during the holidays.

In their discussion in executive committee the members of the council expressed different views. Some of them went so far as to propose taking all vehicles from the portion of Washington Street in question while others urged the trial of taking everything off but one line of street cars.

Major Curley in his message to the council favoring the plan for lessening vehicular traffic in Washington Street said that the tunnel had been put under the thoroughfare for the very purpose now aimed to secure. He said that it had been promised that cars on the surface of Washington street would be unnecessary if there was a subway there. The subway was built but the cars are still on the surface tracks. The Mayor insisted that a trial be made of doing away with them for the shopping season, as an experiment.

**PENNSYLVANIA SUFFRAGISTS**  
Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—A large delegation of Philadelphia women left today for Williamsport, Pa., where the forty-eighth annual convention of the Pennsylvania Woman's Suffrage Association will hold its sessions from Nov. 21 to Nov. 24 inclusive. The business of the sessions will begin on Tuesday when the executive committee meets in the afternoon. This will be followed by a reception in the evening, and on Wednesday the delegates will get down to work. Mrs. George B. Orlady, State president, is expected to preside. One of the important features of the sessions will be a general discussion of means to improve the machinery of the party in this State. An interesting symposium will be a three-minute report from each county on the work it is doing.

**FREIGHT SITUATION PROTESTED**  
Refusal of railroad companies to accept the aid of shippers in relieving embargoes was declared by members of the Industrial Traffic Conference of New England, at the City Club, yesterday, as one of the chief causes of the car shortage. An appeal will be made to the chief executives of the five New England railroads to relieve the situation, and if they fail to do so, the members say, they will place their case before the Interstate Commerce Commission in Washington.

## INSTRUCTION ON THE INCOME TAX TO BE GIVEN

State Commissioner's Office Has Group of About 20 Men Who Are Ready to Explain Working of New Statute

Massachusetts is arranging for free instruction for societies, organizations and groups of individuals who wish to be informed about the new State income tax law, under which the first returns of incomes over \$2000 must be made to the State or its representatives before March 1, 1917. Speakers who will tell about the new law will be supplied by the State upon request and a plan has been outlined for giving information through the press and by printed pamphlets, which will be sent on application to the State tax commissioner's department.

Such a flood of inquiries about the new State income tax law poured into the tax commissioner's office that something had to be done. Business men, farmers, trustees, church clubs, boards of trade and others all want to know whether and how the new tax law hits them. Even a glee club applied for a speaker to explain the law.

The demands were so insistent that they had to be met. In addition to its other activities, the State turned schoolmaster, tutor, lecturer and entertainer. A publicity department was scoured for its leading tax experts. Many of these men consented to address boards of trade, church clubs, granges, and other gatherings—all without compensation—so that, with the men in the tax department, there are more than a score of men ready to explain the new law to gatherings of citizens.

Already, addresses have been scheduled in many sections of the State. Subject to conflict of dates speakers will be furnished on application to any gathering of citizens in the State. In order that the appropriation may be made to go as far as possible, it is hoped that organizations will be willing to pay the actual traveling expenses and hotel expenses, if any, of the speakers, but even this will be paid by the Commonwealth whenever the local organizations are unable to do so, as it is expected that the present cost will be more than saved by informing the public and reducing friction and costly administration later on.

Applications for speakers should be addressed to Joseph E. Perry, income tax attorney, State House, Boston, and should state the name of the organization, probable attendance at the tax meeting, date preferred with alternative date in case of conflict, and the name of the person with whom correspondence should be conducted. So far as practicable, meetings are being thrown open to the public so that this branch of the service may reach the largest number of people in the most economical and helpful way.

Among the tax experts who have consented to explain the law are Prof. Charles J. Bullock of Harvard University, author of standard works on economics and frequently credited with being the chief author of the new tax law; Charles A. Andrews, formerly First Deputy Tax Commissioner; Alexander Whiteside, vice-president and general counsel for Massachusetts Tax Association; George P. Drury, formerly House chairman of the committee on taxation and a member of the special legislative commission which drafted the law; Philip Nichols, lawyer, and author of standard works on taxation; Allison G. Catheron, who was a member of the special legislative commission and an expert on social welfare problems as related to tax problems; Henry G. Wells, President of the Senate, and Nathan A. Tufts, newly elected district attorney for Middlesex County, both of whom were on the special legislative commission; Wallace B. Donham, vice-president, and Frederick W. Denio of the legal department of the Old Colony Trust Company; Prof. Robert J. Sprague of Amherst Agricultural College; Malcolm Nichols, secretary of the Massachusetts Tax Association; George F. Willett, treasurer of the Massachusetts Tax Association; William H. Hitchcock, Assistant Attorney-General; John A. Curtin, former chairman of the House committee on taxation; Fred T. Field, former assistant Attorney-General, and Clement R. Lamson of Boston.

Many organizations prefer speakers officially connected with the Tax Department, and in addition to their regular duties, liberal amounts of time are being given to this public service by the Tax Commissioner, William D. T. Tretry; Income Tax Deputy Henry H. Bond; Assistant Income Tax Deputy Irving L. Shaw; First Deputy Commissioner John Locke; Deputy Commissioner Edward A. Doherty; Deputies William T. Smith, Henry N. Andrews and George H. P. Green Jr., and the income tax attorney, Joseph E. Perry.

At the meetings already held the subject has proved so interesting that groups of questioners have frequently lingered till near the midnight hour getting expert counsel as to the bearing of the law on their own particular cases.

An indexed copy of the law has been issued and a booklet of instructions and explanations is on the press. Either or both will be mailed on application.

It is expected that a series of articles will be run in every newspaper in the State explaining the law. "Ignorance of the law" is no excuse, and it is intended that there shall be no excuse for ignorance.

## POSTAL SAVINGS SURPASS FORMER INCREASE RATIOS

Deposits for the Four Months Ending Oct. 31 Nearly Equal Totals for Year 1916

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Deposits in postal savings banks continue to show record-breaking gains. The increase for October was \$4,700,000, or twice that for October, 1915. In the four months since July 1 the deposits have increased over \$17,000,000, almost as much as for the entire year ended June 30, 1916.

On Oct. 31 postal savings depositors numbered 650,000 and had \$104,200,000 to their credit. The largest gains for October were in the following cities: New York, N. Y., \$976,122; Chicago, Ill., \$330,840; Detroit, Mich., \$165,854; Brooklyn, N. Y., \$165,535; Pittsburgh, Pa., \$143,123; Buffalo, N. Y., \$69,119; Boston, Mass., \$68,645; Cleveland, O., \$68,378; Butte, Mont., \$64,050; Milwaukee, Wis., \$59,837; Philadelphia, Pa., \$55,563; St. Louis, Mo., \$49,178; Toledo, O., \$47,871; Portland, Ore., \$46,163; Joliet, Ill., \$43,715; Bridgeport, Conn., \$43,015; Newark, N. J., \$37,522; Waterbury, Conn., \$34,527; Akron, O., \$38,774; Columbus, O., \$33,247; Erie, Pa., \$29,959; Uniontown, Pa., \$28,756; Cincinnati, O., \$28,169; San Francisco, Cal., \$25,977; Kansas City, Mo., \$25,680; Seattle, Wash., \$25,035; Tacoma, Wash., \$23,960; Pueblo, Col., \$23,323; New Haven, Conn., \$23,143; Providence, R. I., \$23,104; McKees Rocks, Pa., \$22,354; McKeesport, Pa., \$22,185; Duluth, Minn., \$21,800; Beloit, Wis., \$20,253.

Thirteen offices have now over a million dollars each on deposit. St. Louis joined the million-dollar class in October.

The following offices had over \$100,000 on deposit:

New York, N. Y.	\$22,023,548
Brooklyn, N. Y.	6,879,812
Chicago, Ill.	5,044,937
Boston, Mass.	2,444,911
Detroit, Mich.	2,427,487
Portland, Ore.	1,886,412
Portland, Oreg.	1,240,165
Philadelphia, Pa.	1,239,513
San Francisco, Cal.	1,190,665
Milwaukee, Wis.	1,157,466
Cleveland, Ohio.	1,127,326
Butte, Mont.	1,099,362
St. Louis, Mo.	1,010,024
Waterbury, Conn.	899,746
Cincinnati, Ohio.	874,935
Newark, N. J.	870,815
St. Paul, Minn.	810,558
Toledo, Ohio.	797,864
Los Angeles, Cal.	782,439
Columbus, Ohio.	735,567
Buffalo, N. Y.	731,478
Bridgeport, Conn.	565,426
Fairfax, Wash.	562,887
Denver, Col.	519,987
Seattle, Wash.	507,684
Providence, R. I.	47,516
Akron, Ohio.	452,478
Jersey City, N. J.	420,664
Minneapolis, Minn.	411,878
Washington, D. C.	378,390
Oakland, N. J.	359,009
New Haven, Conn.	354,836
Pueblo, Colo.	354,164
Leadville, Colo.	336,906
Duluth, Minn.	322,936
Lowell, Mass.	302,235
Oakland, Cal.	301,021
Grand Rapids, Mich.	294,052
Louisville, Ky.	292,002
Erie, Pa.	292,623
Bisbee, Ariz.	250,400
McKees Rocks, Pa.	227,656
Uniontown, Pa.	221,630
Kansas City, Kans.	220,816
Albuquerque, N. M.	216,149
Dallas, Tex.	214,452
San Diego, Calif.	209,204
Dayton, Ohio.	207,961
Wilmington, Del.	201,386
Waterbury, Conn.	199,740
Indianapolis, Ind.	198,987
Fawcettwood, R. I.	196,860
Rochester, N. Y.	187,272
New Orleans, La.	186,700
Franklin, N. J.	185,031
Astoria, Ore.	184,474
Long Island City, N. Y.	184,474
Barberton, Ohio.	175,212
Baltimore, Md.	175,982
Canton, Ohio.	170,803
Youngstown, Ohio.	169,844
Ridge, Wis.	166,518
Aberdeen, Wash.	165,373
San Antonio, Tex.	165,034
Lawrence, Mass.	154,089
Spokane, Wash.	153,436
Memphis, Tenn.	140,882
Joliet, Ill.	139,847
Superior, Wis.	139,760
Hornbrook, Fla.	138,193
Anaconda, Mont.	133,775
East Pittsburgh, Pa.	132,870
Bellingham, Wash.	124,616
Flockwood, Ill.	124,520
Hibbing, Minn.	123,087
Camden, N. J.	121,984
Dunkirk, N. Y.	121,709
Albion, N. Y.	119,825
Topanah, Nev.	118,481
Norfolk, Va.	117,826
Woodlawn, Pa.	116,249
Ambridge, Pa.	116,200
Bayonne, N. J.	115,404
Dunkirk, N. Y.	114,377
Albion, Pa.	112,903
Fencastle, Fla.	112,709
Tonopah, Nev.	111,095
Binghamton, N. Y.	110,878
Saramento, Cal.	109,418
Hoboken, N. J.	109,190
New Britain, Conn.	109,187
Hinsdale, Ind.	108,783
Winona, Minn.	108,555
Stamford, Conn.	105,554
Elizabeth, N. J.	105,513
Ansonia, Conn.	105,174
Manchester, N. H.	102,135

square buildings which were originally constructed according to the peculiar plan of the Haida Indians, and which, it is stated by those best qualified to know, represent the best specimens of Haida architecture that now exist. The largest of these buildings is approximately 40 by 60 feet in size and is made entirely of round and carved timbers.

"Kassan" is said to be the Indian word which means "a pretty town" and all reports agree that the village was well named. The fact that the village was occupied by the Indians for many years explains the local name "Old" Kassan, by which it is widely known.

Since the village was abandoned by the Indians the buildings have been rapidly falling into state of dilapidation and decay, and a certain amount of vandalism by tourists and souvenir hunters renders some form of protection essential. An examination of the area was made jointly by representatives of the forest service and of the Interior Department, and reports strongly urging the establishment of a national monument were approved by the secretaries of both departments. The Smithsonian Institution strongly endorsed the proposition for the establishment of a national monument. The new national monument will be protected and administered by the forest service, as is the case with all monuments located within the national forests.

## COLORADO FARMERS TO HOLD CONGRESS

DENVER, Colo.—Plans are being laid for the eighth annual session of the Colorado Farmers Congress, to be held at the State Agricultural College Jan. 15 to 20.

Prominent speakers from all over the State will be present to discuss agricultural problems. In addition to the regular meetings there will be State meetings and conferences representing the various agricultural interests and rural welfare held in connection with the Congress. A portion of each day will be given to these sectional meetings.

## GOOD ROADS MEN ORGANIZE

DALLAS, Tex.—The Louisiana State Good Roads Association has elected Wallace Alexander, Alexandria, president; L. E. French, Alexandria, secretary, and L. M. Poole, New Orleans, treasurer, says the News. Gov. R. G. Pleasant and retiring President P. M. Miller addressed the convention recently at Shreveport, La. Mr. Miller advocated a State bond issue of \$14,000,000 to construct 2000 miles of State-owned and State-maintained highways.

## Movements of Vessels

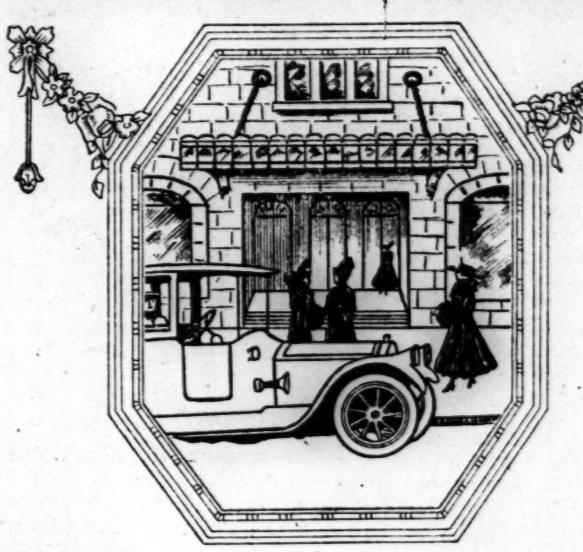
Arrived—Arizona, Cyclops, New

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Nov. 20<sup>th</sup> to 25<sup>th</sup>

UNDERWEAR WEEK

The best Shops all over the country will show  
"MÉRODE" and "HARVARD MILLS"  
(Hand Finished)  
Fine Gauge Ribbed  
UNDERWEAR



Quality, fit, comfort, warmth, beauty and real value for your money are the things you want, and it is on these points that the American standard in underwear has been set by "Mérode" and "Harvard Mills" garments. But you pay no more than for unknown kinds.

Every garment is cut individually by hand, cut accurately to fit perfectly; shrunk so that you may depend on that fit indefinitely; finished daintily by hand; made with a patent flatlock seam; made in every desired weight and every needed size in all garments.

## Children's Garments and Union Suits are two specialties of which we are particularly proud.

## OUST LIQUOR ELEMENT IS BRYAN ADVICE

Indiana Democrats Told to Get Rid of Brewers' Influence and Place Their Party in the Prohibition Ranks of the State

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind.—W. J. Bryan's speeches here on Saturday and Sunday are expected to precipitate a reorganization of the Democratic party in Indiana. Mr. Bryan came to Indianapolis at the request of the Women's Christian Temperance Union, in national convention, but in addition to his principal address Sunday morning he spoke in three or four churches and, on Saturday, before a remarkable gathering of Democratic party workers from over the state.

"If the Democratic party will henceforth keep itself free from entangling alliances with the bosses who have been repudiated by the votes of the people there is no reason why the progressives of all parties should not now enlist under its banner and hold the ground which has been won for the people."

Fremont Older, editor of the San Francisco Bulletin, Mr. Wilson's most notable supporter in the Far West, expresses similar views as to the non-partisan nature of the next presidential contest. "Mr. Wilson is supported by a multitude of forward-looking people," said Mr. Older, "who do not care a rap whether there is a Democratic party or not."

In fact that members of the Democratic party, as well as a portion of the Republican party, feel the necessity of a quick and thorough regeneration of that organization, if it is to hold its prestige and power, is indicated by many things. When this thought was expressed by Mr. Dudley Field Malone, collector of the port of New York and one of the leading Democratic campaign speakers, at a large banquet in celebration of the Democratic victory, the applause indicated entire approval of the idea. "Unless the Democratic party during the next four years makes as much progress along the path of genuine public service as it has in the past four years," said Mr. Malone, "it will never again have the opportunity to act as the dominant progressive group of the nation. The South must awake; no longer can it confine itself to fatuous phrases."

### W. J. Bryan Going South

Victory of "Wet" Candidates in Nebraska Not Approved

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LINCOLN, Neb.—Lincoln friends of Mr. Bryan believe that in the future he is likely to make his home elsewhere than Nebraska. He has packed his library and a portion of his household effects and sent them to the South. He owns a home at Asheville, N. C., and one at Miami, Fla. He has spent considerable time in those places in the last few years, but his personal effects have always remained here.

The Commoner, now published as a monthly, is still a profitable business, but it is in the hands of his brother, C. W. Bryan, who is Mayor of Lincoln. Mr. Bryan said before he left the other day that he would retain his legal residence here, but his friends look upon it as an almost complete cutting off of ties.

The big home at Fairview has been partly dismantled. One daughter lives in North Carolina, another in Europe as near her army husband as she can get, and his son lives at Tucson, Ariz. The city has almost grown out to the 200-acre Bryan Farm, and its value has steadily increased.

While Mr. Bryan was able to secure the adoption of the prohibitory amendment, he failed in his effort to defeat the "wet" candidate for Governor, Keith Neville, and the "wet" candidate for Senator, Mr. Hitchcock, who is against national prohibition. A difference of long standing has existed between Senator Hitchcock and Mr. Bryan. The Senator led the forces which defeated Mr. Bryan for delegate to the national convention.

The Bryan influence was supreme in Democratic State politics until he espoused the cause of prohibition a few years ago. The party is in political alliance with the liquor interests, and this fact has frequently been cited by Mr. Bryan as his reason for fighting for prohibition at this time. Two-thirds of the party members are against prohibition, and this made it easy for Senator Hitchcock and his allies to defeat Mr. Bryan for delegate to the national convention.

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The two Democratic dailies are anti-Bryan, and they have been bitter in their criticism of him, claiming he is soured by his defeats, that he is a dictator, and that his present attitude is the result of the refusal of so many Democrats to follow him. These criticisms and the palpable lack of followers, displayed in the majorities secured by Hitchcock and Neville at the last election, are cited as reasons for Mr. Bryan's cutting loose so many ties that bind him to the State.

### W. J. Bryan in Illinois

CHICAGO, Ill.—William Jennings Bryan will start his four-year prohibition effort in this State today with an address before the Chicago Dry Federation. Mr. Bryan's speech is the signal for the opening of a campaign to make Chicago dry in 1918. It is also opening shot in a four-year campaign to make the United States dry. Before he is through, he plans to force a prohibition plank into the platforms of both big parties.

**RETAIL CLERKS TO MEET**

Mayor Curley and State and city officials will speak at a joint mass meeting of organized and unorganized retail clerks of Boston and surrounding cities to be held in Faneuil Hall on Thursday evening.

**SALESMEN STUDY FARM METHODS**

TOPEKA, Kan.—So that they may be of greater service to the farmers of America with whom they come in daily contact, the 3000 salesmen, blockmen and general agents of a large agricultural implement concern will study improved farming methods at movable agricultural schools to be conducted during the fall and winter in 35 cities in all parts of the country. These schools have just closed a two days' session in this city, salesmen from many other places being present.

Today world conditions demand that every acre of American farm land should be made to yield its utmost and that the fertility of the soil be preserved and built up, says the Capital Farmers must understand crop rotation and must be made to realize that diversified farming and the raising of livestock are necessary for profitable agriculture.

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## FIRST SESSION OF COMMERCE INQUIRY OPENS

(Continued from page one)

merce committee Mr. Thom had outlined a plan favored by the roads. Mr. Thom said today, however, that he wished more time to prepare his case.

Appearances were entered today in behalf of the National Association of Railway Commissioners, the California Railroad Commission, Boston Chamber of Commerce, Merchants Association of New York, Philadelphia Trade Organization, the Lawrence (Mass.) Chamber of Commerce, the Essex County (Mass.) Associated Boards of Trade, Arkwright Club of Boston, Seattle Chamber of Commerce, Commercial Club of Kansas City, Mo., National Lumber Manufacturers Association of Chicago, the Committee on Real Preparedness, Railway Business Association, Industrial Traffic League of Texas, National Live Stock Shippers Protective League and other live stock organizations; Southern Hardwood Traffic Association, Chicago Association of Commerce, American Telephone & Telegraph Company, United States Independent Telegraphers Association, Western Union Telegraph Company, Brotherhood of Railroad Engineers, and others.

The Interstate Commerce Commission was not represented today, nor were the financial or investment interests, or the attorneys-general of the various states.

The members of the joint committee are Senator Newlands, chairman; Representative Adamson of Georgia, vice-chairman; Senators Robinson of Arkansas, Underwood of Alabama, Cummins of Iowa, and Brandegee of Connecticut, and Representatives Sims of Tennessee, Cullop of Indiana, each of Wisconsin, and Hamilton of Michigan.

The joint committee was provided for in a resolution passed before the threatened strike of the railroad brotherhoods, last September, caused the passage of the Adamson so-called eight-hour law. The resolution providing for its creation was introduced by Senator Newlands, not long after President Wilson, in his address to Congress at the opening of the last session, urged that an investigation be made into the matter of transportation and the necessity of further legislation relating thereto be determined.

## Federal Control Opposed

### Railroads Present Special Argument Against Public Ownership

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—In view of the opening today of hearings by the Newlands joint congressional committee, which is to inquire into the subjects of railroad regulation and government ownership of railways, the attitude of the roads in opposition to the latter problem's being presented to those immediately interested in the situation by means of a pamphlet written by Walter J. Fahy under instruction by the roads to make plain their views on "The Problems of Government Ownership of Railroads," as the booklet is entitled.

Launching into his subject, the writer claims that "the application of the present fiscal system of the United States Government to the operation of railroads would be ruinous to the tax-payers. This is due to the fact that our country has no budget system, and there is little or no effort to measure expenditures by the estimated income." Political control of the \$2,000,000,000 which it now costs annually to run the railroads of the nation is cited as a dominating factor against governmental ownership. It is pointed out that to maintain the Government each year Congress appropriates \$1,000,000,000; and this, augmented by the vast sum required to maintain the roads, would place in the hands of politics, with its divers interests, the sum of \$3,000,000,000 annually, it is asserted.

Further, it is claimed that "our geographical location makes it unnecessary for us to take possession of the roads for military purposes. Railroad building under private ownership has kept pace with, and in many instances has been in advance of, agricultural and industrial development. Government ownership, therefore, could be justified only on the assumption that Federal operation would result in vastly improved service, cheaper rates, and elimination of waste and extravagance."

It is pointed out that under Federal ownership the burden of railroad expansion would fall upon the nation as a whole; that certain sections of the country which are at present developed to a high degree by the roads would be obliged to bear a large share in the financial burden of developing railways in other sections, a work the writer, that will be carried on for years to come. Then again objection is raised at the possibility of railroad rates, services and finances being "made the football of politics and revised from top to bottom every time we had a change of administration at Washington."

Another argument of the opponents of Government ownership of the railroads is their claim that "the constitutional rights and independence of the several states of the Union would be absolutely nullified by nationalization of the railroads." Large percentages of their taxes are collected by the states from the railroads, and the likelihood that the citizens would be called upon to make up a loss of these revenues under Federal ownership, as well as to bear the increased cost of Government ownership, is mentioned.

The general understanding that the Government would pay for the roads with 4 per cent bonds, which would be untenable, is ridiculous since it is

claimed that Federal ownership would deprive the Government of an income of several millions of dollars paid into the Federal treasury by the holders of existing railroad stocks and bonds.

The labor problems involved in public ownership also are called serious. Wages paid railroad employees in the United States are much higher than wages paid on the Government-owned roads abroad, it is stated. It is asserted also that organized labor would be a powerful influence to contend against.

### Ownership Referenda

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Business men agree that serious railroad problems are to be met, as indicated by the special meeting of the national council of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States, which held its concluding session Saturday. Agreement was to be noted, also, as to what certain of the elements in those problems are.

Railroad credit has been impaired; railroad revenues are restricted by regulation, while expenses of labor, equipment and operation rise; regulation by both states and Federal Government is onerous, conflicting and expensive; extensions are not being built as rapidly as desirable, and equipment is not being added as fast as service demands require.

Radical measures, along with conservative ones, are being considered within the scope of possible solutions, even by groups generally considered as conservative as business men, as is shown by the subjects which the national council has recommended the chamber of the United States to submit to its membership for referenda by which the national chamber proposes to marshal the opinion of the business men of the country as to what are adequate measures for fully meeting present railroad difficulties.

That Government ownership is one of the measures to which the business men of the country are to be asked to give thoughtful consideration as a possible avenue of escape from the besetting railroad troubles, is taken as indicative both of the seriousness of the whole situation, and, to some extent, of a gradually changing attitude throughout the country toward Government ownership of public utilities—a changing attitude to which, if evidence is sought outside the national chamber's activities, is seen also in the scope of the subjects which the Newlands committee will consider.

The specific proposals which will be considered in referenda, submitted by the national chamber to its members will include Government ownership, Federal incorporation, Government supervision of stock issues and expansion of the Interstate Commerce Commission. This action was taken by the national council, representing more than 400 commercial organizations scattered all over the country, had been addressed throughout the previous day by well known specialists in railroad matters.

Representative William C. Adamson of Georgia, chairman of the House committee on interstate and foreign commerce, vice-chairman of the Newlands joint congressional committee investigating the question of Government regulation and ownership of public utilities and father of the Eight-Hour Law, addressed the councilors and talked rather plainly as to his own opinion on some of several points.

"Congress has the power to regulate wages in interstate commerce if it wants to, but it never has done so," he said. "Congress never has undertaken to regulate all hours of labor because it did not think the Constitution forced it to do so, I suppose another reason is, it did not propose to be officious and obtrude its actions before the conditions arose. The only thing Congress has been working on in that line is the Interstate Commerce Commission. A long time ago we found out that it was dangerous for sleepy men to run trains and we have been cutting down the long hours, first from 40 hours to 16, then from 16 to 13, from 13 to nine and now we have cut them to eight. I never heard anything in regard to the constitutionality of the 16, 13 or nine-hour law."

"The railroad men have a right to fight everything, and they do fight everything. The original regulation was fought bitterly for years and the commission was unbroken once, then it took 12 years to pass the Hepburn Act and what they fought at first in various shapes, has been fought since. All men defend themselves, corporations defend themselves, they have a right to go into court if they want to, they have a right to have their day in court, and if the people through their representatives in Congress cannot pass laws that will regulate them and will pass master before the Supreme Court of the United States, you cannot blame the railroads for fighting."

"Both capital and labor forget they are working for the public and they cannot make a fight that will stop interstate commerce. If the two parties fight, Congress will have to fix their rights and duties and control the whole situation in the interest of public business."

"There is no way on each to abolish the 48 tribunals that the railroads talk about, so far as intrastate commerce is concerned, except by amending the Constitution of the United States. Whether the people want that or not, it is for them to say. The right of amending the Constitution is the formation of basic law. If the Constitution is to be amended, if local self-government, so far as transportation is concerned, is to be abolished, if everything is to be centered at Washington in the control of your business just because a few capitalists have acquired all the railroads in the country and want to change your system of government in order to accommodate their financial ideas, I want the people to say so. I do not want

it done in any manner except with their full, free, open discussions and unqualified approval."

### All the Facts Sought

Senator Newlands Explains Scope and Purpose of Inquiry

WASHINGTON, D. C.—In a formal statement made before the special congressional committee created to investigate conditions relating to domestic and foreign commerce convened today, Senator Newlands, chairman, said:

"Upon the initiative of President Wilson, a congressional joint committee, composed of five senators and five representatives, was authorized to investigate all problems relating to transportation and to make a new survey, not only of the defects of the existing system, if there are any, but of improvements that may be made in that system. We want represented every class, organization and interest connected with the subject of transportation."

"The inquiry will relate to every phase of transportation, rail carriers, river carriers and ocean carriers, and it will also be applied to telegraph and telephone lines, express companies and other public utilities."

"It will embrace, not only the subject of Government control and regulation, but also the wisdom and feasibility of Government ownership and the comparative worth and efficiency of Government regulation and control, as compared with Government ownership and operation."

Mr. Newlands said the hearing would investigate whether the Interstate Commerce Commission is now overloaded and, if so, how this should be remedied.

### PROBLEMS IN CITY PLANNING ARE DISCUSSED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast Bureau

VISALIA, Cal.—At the third Califor-

nia conference on city planning, which has just been held in this city, and at which the 10 most important city planning commissions in the state were represented, the foremost prob-

lem of all the cities seemed to be the

question of zoning or redistricting, that is, the provision for the protection of homes from the intrusion of apart-

ment houses, flats, business, nuisances and industries. Frank D. Stringham, in a paper on "Police Power and Its Application to Districting and Excess Condemnation," cited many recent decisions which seemed plainly to show that the courts are becoming more and more liberal in their recognition of community rights versus individual rights.

Charles F. Stern, member of the California Highway Commission, in calling attention to the fact that the motor traffic of the state had doubled in the last three years, and that it would doubtless double again in a like period, showed that the increased use of the motor car is breaking down all city limits and pushing the city far out into the country, thereby increasing greatly the demands for city planning and the extension of city conveniences to a heretofore undreamed of distance.

The conference recommended that the following legislation be put into effect by the next Legislature, which meets in January: The extension of the State housing laws to include a more comprehensive and stringent tenement house act; the regulation of all types of dwellings, the establishment of a bureau under some existing commission similar in function to the work of the Massachusetts Homestead Commission, to supply information and encouragement to all of the city-planning commissions of the state; the submission at the next general election of a constitutional amendment for the public acquisition power, sometimes called excess condemnation; the passage of an act further strengthening the power of cities to restrict the building of flats and tenements in the single-family residence districts; and the passage of an act permitting cities to establish building set-back lines.

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### PHONE-FITTED AUDITORIUM IS PROPOSED

ALBANY, N. Y.—A great central

meeting place, equipped permanently with telephone receivers, where committees and other duly constituted bodies, or the Legislature itself may sit and hear words spoken by men in any part of the State or nation, is proposed by Commissioner John Finley of the State Education Department as a result of the convocation of the University of the State of New York, says the Knickerbocker Press.

So successful was the first application of such a plan to an educational meeting in a temporary way in the convocation, that Commissioner Finley proposed that New York be the first State, or, indeed, political entity of the world, to apply the plan in a permanent way.

That the plan is practical was demonstrated thoroughly, Commissioner Finley says, at the convocation. That it has remarkable advantages becomes increasingly evident as the plan is considered carefully, he says. That it has unlimited possibilities of use and value, he believes thoroughly. Besides the practical side, the Commissioner sees another feature, which involves the establishment in the central seat of the State Government of an actual physical contact with every corner of the State and, when necessary, with any part of the United States.

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## ELEVATED PLANS TO INCREASE ITS INCOME OPPOSED

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## CANADA'S TRADE SHOWED LARGE GAIN LAST YEAR

**Grand Total on Exports and Imports Was \$1,447,378,298—Decrease in Her Purchases From the United States**

TORONTO, Ont.—The annual report of the Department of Customs for the last fiscal year shows how the world war has affected the trade of Canada, the manner in which the commerce of the country has been readjusted, and the enormous growth which was noticeable last year and is still more marked this year, says an Ottawa specialist to the Mail and Empire.

The total trade of the country amounted to \$1,424,949,863, having first passed the billion dollar mark in 1912-13. This total is based on the returns of goods entered for consumption and exported. Based on all goods imported and exported, the grand aggregate is \$1,447,378,298, the exports being \$882,872,502, and the imports \$564,506,796. The percentage of duty collected on these imports, including the war tax, was 19.60. This percentage cost of collecting this duty decreased from 04.77 to 03.55.

Exports from the United Kingdom rose more than 100 per cent in the fiscal year. In the year covering the first war period, they showed a slight shrinkage, but in 1916 they rose from \$211,758,863 to \$463,081,241.

Exports to the United States have also risen, though to a less extent, the increase being from \$215,409,326 in 1915, to \$220,226,080 in 1916. Exports to France have risen from \$3,810,562 in 1914, to \$14,595,705 in 1915, and \$36,035,813 in 1916. Exports to Italy have been multiplied more than five times.

Imports from the United Kingdom which touch their maximum in 1913 at \$138,749,998, dropped in 1916 to \$80,108,795. Canada also decreased her purchases in the United States during the fiscal year, the goods imported for consumption from the United States in 1916 having a value of \$398,693,720, a drop of thirty millions in round figures.

In 1916 an adverse trade balance which stood at 77.38 a few years ago was converted into a favorable balance of 56.40. During the year the tonnage of new vessels built declined to 13,497, the third lowest point in history. Away back in 1878, the tonnage of new vessels was as high as 188,098. On the other hand, the tonnage of vessels registered was nearly double that of 1915, amounting to 102,239, the highest in 50 years.

In the totals of duty collected during the year, the ports of Montreal and Toronto ran an unusually close race, Montreal winning with a total of \$24,116,304, as against Toronto's \$22,826,270.

## ROTARY CLUBS HOLD CONFERENCE AT SPRINGFIELD

SPRINGFIELD, Mass.—New England will know more about rotary clubs before the end of the coming year, says the Republican. Rotarians from several cities in the six Northeastern States made that decision at the New England rotary conference, held here recently. With "New England—Unit," as their theme the clubmen debated various problems. Allen D. Albert past national president, was the central figure.

The round table devoted two hours of discussing ways of fusing the rotary clubs of New England cities into a better harmony and to inject a new spirit of good fellowship into rotarians in these parts. L. P. Winchbourne, district president, and Mr. Albert offered all sorts of proposals which the various clubs hope to put into effect.

Other conferences will be held among the New England clubs at intervals, though none have been dated or placed as yet. Latent good fellowship is expected to be aroused by various visits between clubs, all aiming at unifying the clubs of New England. Some day they may strive to bring a national rotary convention to Boston, and a solid front and an effective organization will be necessary to get it.

## REPORT OF QUEBEC LAND DEPARTMENT

QUEBEC, Que.—The report of the Department of Lands and Forests, presented in the House by the Hon. J. E. Caron, for the Hon. Jules Allard, now in the Legislative Council, shows a total revenue for the department for the year 1915-16 of \$1,897,255.01, says the Montreal Star.

On June 30, 1915, the lands subdivided and at the disposal of the Government comprised an area of 7,022,254 acres. Since that time an area of 339,725 acres has been subdivided, and 103,665 acres reverted to the Crown through retrocession of sale, making a total of 7,465,637 acres available.

Of the above total, 207,530 acres were sold for agricultural and industrial purpose, leaving a balance of 7,258,107 acres divided into farm lands. Receipts from sales and areas amount to the sum of \$75,703.59.

The sale of Crown lands, hydraulic powers, etc., produced the sum of \$38,353.81, with expenses for the service amounting to \$2219.50. Revenue from woods and forests amounted to \$1,683,621.22, as follows: Ground rent, \$352,380.26; stumpage dues, \$1,221,632.82; penalties and fines, \$24,255.17; accrued interest, \$33,826.85; transfers, \$10,720; premiums, \$40,816.

## REAL ESTATE

Louville V. Niles has purchased for improvement a lot of vacant land fronting on Commonwealth Avenue, corner of Wade Street, Brighton, containing in all about 113,000 square feet which is valued by the assessors at \$28,000. The land was owned by Thomas M. Smith, who takes title in part payment from Louville V. Niles, to the large three-story double brick apartment house with swelled front located 16 and 18 Center Street, Roxbury, also a one-story frame building in the rear fronting on Morley Street, together with 4665 square feet of land. This estate is taxed \$23,500 including \$2800 on the land.

Another little transaction closed has just gone to record, from Julius Silverman to Joseph Flione, consisting of a 2½-story frame dwelling situated 76-78 Waumbeck Street, Roxbury, which is assessed for \$7400, and \$1900 of that amount applies to the 3839 square feet of land.

### CAMBRIDGE TRANSACTIONS

A sale of interest to people in Cambridge has just been effected, whereby J. Murray Howe and others convey to Christ Church the property at 1 Garden Street, adjoining the church. The house is well over 100 years old, and stands on a lot of 6428 square feet. The assessed value is \$13,000 of which \$9000 is on the land.

Mr. Howe also sells to Dr. Fred R. Jouett the house at 3 Garden Street and the house at 20 Appian Way, both standing on a lot of 6985 square feet, all having an assessed value of \$17,000, of which \$7544 is on the land. Watson C. Cutler & Sons were the brokers.

### FARM SOLD AT HOLLIS, N. H.

Harry W. Ramsdell has sold his farm situation on the Nashua Road, Hollis, N. H., and containing 26 acres of land on which is a nine-room house, large barn and several poultry houses. Adelbert Sassons of Nashua buys for a home through the office of George W. Hall.

### REAL ESTATE SUMMARY

The files of the Real Estate Exchange show the following entries of record at the Suffolk Registry of Deeds for the week ending Nov. 18:

Transac-	Mort-	Amt. of	gates	m'gates
Nov. 13.....	90	43	\$251,300	
Nov. 14.....	90	35	321,773	
Nov. 15.....	97	45	184,074	
Nov. 16.....	111	53	424,207	
Nov. 17.....	67	36	126,905	
Nov. 18.....	59	38	306,988	
Totals.....	494	253	\$1,613,667	
Same week 1915.....	599	324	1,760,074	
Same week 1914.....	404	206	619,783	
Deek end Nov 11.....	504	269	1,509,588	

### BUILDING NOTICES

Among the most important permits issued today and posted in the office of Commissioner O'Hearn were the following to construct, alter or repair buildings. The location, owner, architect and nature of work are given in the order published:

Moultrie St., 34, rear, Ward 19; Flora C. Welch, Brooklins; brick garage, Center St., 30, rear, Ward 20; Charles J. Douglas; frame garage.

Leslie St., 14-16, Ward 21; Watson & Co., S. S. Elsberg; frame dwelling.

Bromfield St., 6, Ward 5; G. O. Carpenter; alter mercantile.

Mansfield St., 29, Ward 26; Asad Mundary; alter storehouse.

Atlantic Ave., 372-374, Ward 5; Foster Wharf Co.; after factory.

MAIL FOR SOUTH AND CENTRAL AMERICA, WEST INDIES, ETC.

MONDAY, NOV. 20

Argentina, Uruguay, Paraguay and State of Rio Grande do Sul, Brazil (specify addressed only), via Montevideo, Buenos Aires and Rosario, at 12 m., per S. S. Hilarus.

TUESDAY, NOV. 21

Argentina, Uruguay, Paraguay and State of Rio Grande do Sul, Brazil, via Montevideo and Buenos Aires, at 2:30 a. m., per S. S. Andijk.

Newfoundland (parcel post mail and specially addressed correspondence), at 8:30 a. m., per S. S. Florizel.

Maranhao and Parnaiba, registered mail closes at 9 a. m., Nov. 21, at 5:30 p. m., per S. S. Atahualpa.

Wednesday, NOV. 22

Nicaragua (except East Coast), Amapala, Choluteca and printed matter, etc., for Naucayo, Tegucigalpa and Yuscaran (Honduras), Salvador (printed matter, etc.), Panama, Canal Zone, Colombia, Ecuador, Peru (except Iquitos), Bolivia and Chile, via Cristobal (other parts of Honduras) and letter mail for Salvador must be specially addressed for dispatch by this steamer, at 11:30 a. m. (supplementary 12:30 p. m.), per S. S. Colon.

Thursday, NOV. 23

Santiago, Chile, via Valparaiso, and other parts of Chile, via Callao, and the Pacific coast, via Punta Arenas, Ushuaia, and Punta del Este, Montevideo, and Buenos Aires, at 9 a. m., per S. S. Alvarado.

Friday, NOV. 24

Argentina, Uruguay, Paraguay and State of Rio Grande do Sul, Brazil, via Montevideo, La Plata and Buenos Aires, at 12 m., per S. S. Kentuckian.

North Brazil, Iquitos, Pernambuco, Parahyba and Natal via Para, Maranhao, Ceara, Pernambuco and Maceio, at 12 m., per S. S. Sergipe.

Manaus and Parnaiba, registered mail closes at 9 a. m., Nov. 21, at 5:30 p. m., per S. S. Atahualpa.

Argentina, Uruguay, Paraguay and State of Rio Grande Do Sul, Brazil, specially addressed only, 3 p. m., S. S. Andijk.

THURSDAY, NOV. 25

Cuba (specify addressed only), via Havana, at 9 a. m., per S. S. Morro Castle.

Nicaragua (except East Coast), Amapala, Choluteca, and prints, etc., for Naucayo, Tegucigalpa and Yuscaran (Honduras), Salvador (printed matter, etc.), Panama, Canal Zone, Costa Rica, Guatemala, Mexico and letter mail for Salvador must be specially addressed for dispatch by this steamer, at 9:30 a. m., per S. S. Zulia. (Sea post.)

Friday, NOV. 26

Argentina, Uruguay, Paraguay and State of Rio Grande do Sul, Brazil, via Montevideo and Buenos Aires, at 2:30 a. m., per S. S. Andijk.

Newfoundland (parcel post mail and specially addressed correspondence), at 8:30 a. m., per S. S. Florizel.

Maranhao, Santos, and Salvador (letter mail only), via São Paulo, Rio Janeiro, Santos, and Paraná, at 9 a. m., per S. S. Atahualpa.

South Brazil, Argentina, Uruguay and Paraguay (specify addressed only), via Rio Janeiro, Santos, Paraná, and Bahia, Blanca, at 12 m., per S. S. French Prince.

Bahamas (including Inagua and Fortune Islands) (specify addressed for Cuba), 9 p. m., S. S. Norden.

Puerto Rico, Curacao and Venezuela, via Mayaguez, La Guaira, Curacao and Maracaibo, at 9:30 a. m. (supplementary 10:30 a. m.), per S. S. Zulia. (Sea post.)

Argentina, Uruguay, Paraguay and State of Rio Grande do Sul, Brazil, via Montevideo, La Plata and Buenos Aires, at 12 m., per S. S. Kentuckian.

North Brazil, Iquitos, Pernambuco, Parahyba and Natal via Para, Maranhao, Ceara, Pernambuco and Maceio, at 12 m., per S. S. Sergipe.

Manaus and Parnaiba, registered mail closes at 9 a. m., Nov. 21, at 5:30 p. m., per S. S. Atahualpa.

Argentina, Uruguay, Paraguay and State of Rio Grande Do Sul, Brazil, specially addressed only, 3 p. m., S. S. Andijk.

SATURDAY, NOV. 27

Cuba (specify addressed only), via Havana, at 9 a. m., per S. S. Morro Castle.

Puerto Rico, St. Thomas, St. Croix, La Romana, San Pedro de Macoris and San Domingo City, via San Juan, at 8:30 a. m., per S. S. Coamo. (Sea post.)

South Brazil, Argentina, Uruguay and Paraguay, via Bahia, Rio Janeiro, Santos, Montevideo and Buenos Aires, at 9 a. m., per S. S. Vestris.

Jamaica, via Kingston, at 9:30 a. m., per S. S. Samuda.

Leeward and Windward Islands and Gulana (Grenada, St. Vincent and Trinidad), via Mobile (specify addressed only), via Mobile (supplementary 11:30 a. m.), per S. S. Guiana.

Turks Island and Dominican Republic, at 11:30 a. m. (supplementary 12 m.), per S. S. Aragonquin.

Panama, Canal Zone, Ecuador, Peru (except Iquitos), Bolivia, Chile and Costa Rica, via Cristobal and Port Limon (Cuba), via Havana, must be specially addressed for dispatch by this steamer, at 10:30 a. m. (supplementary 11:30 a. m.), per S. S. Metapan.

Pernambuco, Parahyba and Natal (other parts of Brazil must be specially addressed for dispatch by this steamer), via Pernambuco, Rio Janeiro and Santos, at 12 m., per S. S. Tocantins.

MAIL FORWARDED OVERLAND, ETC., EXCEPT TRANSPACIFIC

Saturday (letter mail only), via New Orleans and Guatemala, at 11:30 p. m., every Monday.

Prints, samples and parcel post packages cannot be forwarded by this route; such articles are dispatched via New York and Panama—above.

Panama and Canal Zone, via New Orleans, at 11:30 p. m. Sunday, and (specify addressed only), at 11:30 a. m. (supplementary 12 m.), per S. S. Metapan.

Pernambuco, Parahyba and Natal (other parts of Brazil must be specially addressed for dispatch by this steamer), via Pernambuco, Rio Janeiro and Santos, at 12 m., per S. S. Tocantins.

BOCCAS DEL TORO (Panama), via New Orleans, at 11:30 p. m. every Sunday and every Monday.

GUATEMALA, via New Orleans, at 11:30 p. m. every Monday.

Honduras (except Anapaluca, Choluteca, and prints, etc., for Naucayo, Tegucigalpa and Yuscaran), via New Orleans, at 11:30 p. m. every Monday, and via Mobile (specify addressed only), at 11:30 p. m. daily.

Nicaragua (East Coast), via New Orleans, at 11:30 p. m. daily.

Registered mail for overland dispatches closes at 12 p. m. previous day. No registered mail closed on Sunday.

The closing times for mail for Central and South America, the West Indies, etc., given here are for New York. The Boston connecting closings will be at 9 p. m. the

## PEOPLE IN THE NEWS

**John Burroughs**, who was the recipient, this year, of the gold medal annually awarded by the National Institute of Arts and Letters, has for more than a generation been rated by many critics as, in some respects, the finest interpreter of nature that the United States ever has had. Less of a recluse and individualist than Thoreau, he has moved about among men more than the Concord hermit did; and yet he has been essentially a Nature lover and interpreter, with only occasional forays into the realm of literary criticism, as in his two books on Whitman, his "Literary Values," and his many articles in the periodical press. His original contribution to the literature of his time will no doubt prove to be in books like "Wake Robin," "Bird and Bough," "Birds and Poets," and similar books, rather than in the more philosophical and critical of his essays. He grew up in a rural community in New York State, taught school for eight years, found his way as a young man to Washington, and was a department clerk during the years following the close of the war between the States. There and then he met Walt Whitman, and became his interpreter and champion. In 1884, after a term as national bank examiner for the Treasury Department of the Government, Mr. Burroughs decided to become a country dweller, and found a spot overlooking the Hudson River valley, at West Park, N. Y., where he has since grown fruit, lived with nature, and sent forth his thoughts to the admiring world.

**Robert Frost**, of Franconia, N. H., who has been elected a member of the National Institute of Arts and Letters, cannot complain of being long overlooked by judges among his peers who vote these high honors upon exponents of art and idealism. For his first book of verse appeared only three years ago, and his major volume, "North of Boston," one year later. If so brief a time he has won such endorsement, it is due chiefly to the sincerity and primitive power of his verse, rather than to any popular liking for it, such as, in a former generation, was felt for the poetry of Longfellow and Whittier. There is a realism and severity about the songs that come out of the mountain farm house in which Mr. Frost resides winters as well as summers, that at first disconcerts a generation as easygoing and tolerant as is this one. Mr. Frost is a native of California, and a descendant of old New England families, who got his formal education at Dartmouth College and at Harvard, and then settled down to be a farmer at Derry, N. H. Then came a turn at teaching, which lasted six years, when he went to England to live; and while there he contributed to newspapers, wrote his first book, "A Boy's Will," and got recognition from good judges of literature, whose praise was in advance of that of his own countrymen. Since his return to the United States, and to rural surroundings, Mr. Frost has become fairly well known nationally, as a poet of talent and originality, and has had honors from fellow craftsmen and from universities. Thus Harvard, not long ago, chose him to be Phi Beta Kappa poet.

**Judah L. Magnes**, representative of the joint distribution committee of Jews in the United States in carrying aid to their fellow religionists in Europe, has returned with plans for raising a fund of \$10,000,000, which is needed immediately, if the work of succor is to be accomplished which he, from personal observation, knows needs to be done. He is a native of San Francisco, and a graduate of the University of Cincinnati and of the Hebrew Union College of that city, where he had his rabbinical training. This training he supplemented by study in German universities, and his doctor's degree is from the University of Heidelberg. He has had charge of leading congregations in Brooklyn and in the borough of Manhattan, New York, and he has come to be an important official in the community life of what is said to be the largest body of Jews resident in any city in the world. When the Kehillah, or Jewish community of New York City, was formed in 1909, he was elected its secretary. In his appeal for the great sum which he now says is imperative, he will thus be able to speak authoritatively.

**Arnold Stephenson Rowntree**, M. P., who recently elicited an important statement from Mr. Bruce, the Undersecretary to the British Home Office, on the subject of conscientious objectors, has represented York in the House of Commons, in the Liberal interest, since 1910. Educated at Bootham School, York, he devoted himself, some years ago, to politics, and was for a time president of the York Liberal Association. Mr. Rowntree, who takes a considerable interest in educational matters, is honorary secretary of the National Adult School Council.

**MUTUAL AID INQUIRY URGED**  
A committee appointed by the Boston Central Labor Union will request District Attorney Pelletier to have the Grand Jury investigate the practices of mutual aid associations connected with many business establishments. Members of the Retail Clerks Union complain that employees are forced to join these associations and that dues are taken from their wages.

**BROOKLINE CIVIC FORUM**  
The Brookline Civic Forum was addressed last night in the Harvard Congregational Church by Dr. Talbot Williams, director of the Pulitzer School of Journalism, Columbia College. His topic was "The Causes and End of Modern War." He said that wars were due to dislocation of the economic unit and in calling attention to instances pointed especially to China.

## WOMAN SUFFRAGE PLAN OF CAMPAIGN FOR AMENDMENT

**Large Corps of Workers to Make Attempt to Influence Congress at Coming Session**

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—A large corps of workers is coming to Washington to assist in the campaign against Congress this winter of the Congressional Union for Woman Suffrage, which intends to conduct the most vigorous attack ever made, in an effort to get the passage at this coming session of a Federal woman suffrage amendment, it was announced at the organization's headquarters here last night.

Miss Maud Younger of San Francisco, who was here last winter in charge of the congressional lobby work and who took the stump for the National Woman's party in the recent campaign in Wyoming, Montana, Utah, Nevada, and California, sent word that she would arrive here in a few days to prepare for her work before Congress this session.

She will be one of the principal speakers at a mass meeting to be held next Sunday afternoon at the Congressional Union headquarters, which will inaugurate the drive to be made on Congress. On that occasion Miss Alice Paul, national chairman, and Miss Lucy Burns, vice-chairman of the Congressional Union; Miss Anne Martin, national chairman of the Woman's party and others will discuss, and outline ways and means for the coming winter's campaign.

## THE NEIGHBORHOOD

The council of the Girls Federation holds its first meeting of the season this afternoon at South Bay Union. The Boys City will hold a mass meeting Friday night.

The Circolo-Italiano of Dennis House meets Friday night at the Twentieth Century Club. New members will be received and a musical program presented.

The Mothers Club of Robert Gould Shaw House will hold a donation party Wednesday. The boys' work has been organized and put in charge of a new director, E. F. Waring. The settlement has rented an extra room across the street and here the cooking classes will be started this week. Proceeds from the benefit performance of "Cyrano de Bergerac," given by Edward Vroom and the Boston Players will go into the general settlement fund.

A troop of entertainers from Phillips Brooks House, Harvard, will give a concert at Cambridge Neighborhood House Thursday evening.

A group of Camp Fire Girls at Hale House begin rehearsals this week on the play, "How the Story Grew." Another Camp Fire group will be organized in a few days. The Junior Drama Club is making plans for a costume party.

An evening class in English has been started at Frances E. Willard Settlement for fathers in the West End unable to attend night school. On Wednesday evening the girls belonging to the various evening clubs and Camp Fire groups will meet for an informal party of games and dancing.

Following a supper for the nursery mothers and children at Cottage Place Neighborhood House Friday a musical program will be presented by outside talent.

Francis McLaughlin of Norfolk House is chairman of a committee to provide for the entertainment of the Columbia Park Boys Orchestra of San Francisco who come to Boston at the end of this week. Dr. Martin Edwards spoke at the round table conference held at the house last Friday and attended by representatives of the various social agencies of Roxbury.

Civic Service House announces the formation of a club called the United Friends of Boston, a cosmopolitan group who will make a study of social, educational and philanthropic problems. The house, following the expiration of the lease at 112 Salem Street, has moved to 110, and is using also an annex at the corner of Salem and Parliament streets. The Boston Music School Settlement is using the quarters at 110 also.

**AFRICAN LABOR FOR EUROPE**  
Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
PRETORIA, South Africa—General Botha recently issued an appeal for native labor in Europe in the following terms: I desire to express my appreciation of the good work which the natives throughout South Africa have performed by furnishing labor for the forces in Southwestern Africa and in East Africa. The services which they have rendered have generally assisted the prosecution of hostilities. You have often expressed your great desire to be allowed to assist overseas, and at the request of His Majesty the King's Government, it has been arranged that a contingent of 10,000 laborers should proceed to Europe for labor service. This contingent will consist of five battalions, each of 2000 strong, and will be under the direct control of my most trusted officers from the Union, whose charge it will be to see to their welfare and comfort, and avoid any possible ill effect from employment under strange conditions. This contingent for which General Botha has appealed, is a military unit, under military discipline. It is intended that the unit shall be employed in dock labor at French ports and not the fighting line.

**FORD HALL MEETING**  
At the Ford Hall meeting last night the Rev. William Norman Guthrie of New York gave an address on "A New American Patriotism." The speaker held that the United States is attempting to Americanize the alien by destroying him of his own language, customs and patriotism without giving him anything as a substitute.

## BY OTHER EDITORS

## Old Sailing-Ship Days

NEW YORK EVENING POST—Will the war bring about a revival of the good old sailing-ship days? Two items in the Boston newspapers suggest the query. The first is that a three-masted schooner being built for our coastwise trade has been purchased by Norwegians for foreign trading, for which purpose she will be given a square rig. The second is more interesting in that a barge which was originally a well-known Maine ship, has been purchased to be reconverted into her pristine glory as a three-masted clipper. The fact that her hull was built in 1882 has not deterred the purchasers from going ahead with their plan; any expedient, it seems, is worth resorting to in this hour of need. During the month of October 108 new vessels of all sizes, of 54,029 gross tons, were put in service.

## Revise the Patent Laws

CHICAGO JOURNAL—One of the things for Congress to consider with care and act on with vigor at the first opportunity is a revision of our present patent laws. A patent is an artificial monopoly, granted for a limited time by Government as a reward for inventive skill which benefits or is supposed to benefit the nation. To fulfill its purpose, it must be easily and quickly secured, must afford complete protection to the inventor when granted, and must be safeguarded so that it cannot be used to discourage invention or deprive the public of valuable discoveries and improvements. Not one of these conditions is fulfilled by our present laws. The difficulty and delay in the securing of patents are notorious. The inadequate protection given is attested by the inability of law suits on the subject, and many devices and improvements are suppressed in order to protect investments already made in inferior methods.

## Farmers' Averages Compared

SPRINGFIELD REPUBLICAN—Secretary of Agriculture Houston has figured out that the American farmer on the average produces from two to three of four times as much per man as the average farmer of other countries, though not so much per acre as some. This is pleasant news so far as it goes, but it would be pleasant also to hear that the American per acre average is also going up. We are approaching the time when intensive cultivation, with particular attention to the preservation of the soil, will be imperative.

## Why the Coal Famine?

CHICAGO TRIBUNE—Users of coal are being informed by their coal dealers that the shortage of coal makes it impossible to deliver the coal contracted for and that the dealers must take advantage of clauses in the contracts that where a shortage of coal exists the contract is not enforceable, but by increasing the contract price 50 cents or \$1 the coal will be forthcoming. What kind of a coal shortage is it which prohibits the delivery of coal at the contract price but permits it at 50 cents to \$1 a ton above the contract price? Such a coal shortage may be bone fide. It may be explained satisfactorily to all, but it needs a deal of explaining. If the railroads are the guilty parties and not the coal dealers, this should be made plain, otherwise a large part of the public will feel that the coal dealers are guilty of sharp practice and are conspiring to raise the price of coal for their own benefit. The hard coal dealers might also explain their extraordinary lack of interest in obtaining steamers to bring coal by water from Erie and Buffalo to Chicago.

## SPANISH AT LEEDS UNIVERSITY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
LEEDS, England—Lord and Lady Cowdray have given £10,000 to the University of Leeds for the endowment of a chair of Spanish language and literature. This is the second chair of languages that has been established since the outbreak of war. Sir James Robert having endowed a professorship in Russian. The council of the University of Leeds in accepting the offer of Lord and Lady Cowdray state that the professorship of Spanish language and literature will be the center of a school of Spanish studies for a large part of Yorkshire. They record their deep appreciation of this gift, which (applied in cooperation with the local education authorities of the West, North and East Ridings and of the cities of Leeds, Bradford, York, Wakefield, and Hull, and of other county boroughs, and with the Chamber of Commerce) will enhance the educational resources of Yorkshire, will further its economic welfare, will enable students to gain intimacy with the intellectual, artistic, and commercial life of Spain and of Latin South America and will conduct closer relationships between Spanish and British culture. Two separate sums of £1000 have already been received for the extension of the School of Spanish Studies.

## CIVIL SERVICE REFORM LEAGUE

NEW HAVEN, Conn.—The thirty-sixth annual meeting of the National Civil Service Reform League will be held in this city Dec. 5. Former President William H. Taft, George A. Quigley—"A Pair of Spectacles," 8:10; Hollis—Arnold Daly in "The Master," 8:15; Jordan Hall—Portmanante Theater Company in "The God of the Mountains," "The Santa Fe Trail," "The Birthday of the Santa" and "Nevertheless," 8:15; Keene—Vaudeville, 7:45; Park Square—"The House of Glass," 8:15; Plymouth—"Very Good Eddie," 8:15; Tremont—George Arliss in "The Professor's Love Story," 8:15; Wilton—"The Cinderella Man," 8:15; Matthew—Katherine Hepburn, 8:15; Boston Opera House, 2: Wednesday, Saturday and Sunday at Wilbur, Colonial, Hollis, Park Square, Tremont, 2:15; Thursday and Saturday at the Plymouth, 2:15; Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at the Albee, 2:15.

**FORD HALL MEETING**  
At the Ford Hall meeting last night the Rev. William Norman Guthrie of New York gave an address on "A New American Patriotism." The speaker held that the United States is attempting to Americanize the alien by destroying him of his own language, customs and patriotism without giving him anything as a substitute.

## MERCHANT MARINE CAMPAIGN AIDED BY MIDDLE WEST

Chicago Shipyards Turn Out Vessels for Coasting and Deep-Water Trade

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

CHICAGO, Ill.—The entry of the Middle West into the nation wide campaign for American merchant marine supremacy has just been signalized here by the clearance of the Manta, gross tonnage 2081 and value around \$300,000 for Montreal yesterday afternoon. The Manta was built at South Chicago and a number of other vessels are under construction. The Manta goes empty to Montreal, taken on wood pulp in Canada for New England and thence to New York, where it will ply in coastwise trade and possibly to South America in the sugar trade.

The vessels are known as "Welland Canal size" designed for passage through this channel. The Manta is 261 feet long and 43 1/4 feet breadth.

Ten or 15 years ago a good many steel ships, including many well-known vessels on the lakes, were built here, but of late years the works have been used only for repairs. The departure of a ship built on Lake Michigan for the ocean trade in an event. The demand for lake ships has been brisk. Within the last year, it is estimated here, 100 ships have been taken from the lakes, steel ships, schooners and even yachts, for seacoast trade.

**BOSTON ORCHESTRA IN PENSION BENEFIT**

Boston Symphony Orchestra in concert in aid of the pension fund. Symphony Hall, afternoon of Nov. 19, 1916. The program: Tchaikovsky, "Ondine," No. 4, in F minor, op. 36; Weber, overture to the opera "Oberon"; Delibes, suite from the ballet "Sylvia"; Johann Strauss, waltz, "Wine, Women and Song"; Nicolai, overture to the opera "The Merry Wives of Windsor."

At the Pop concerts during the summer the orchestra of Symphony men is commanded for improving the quality of its programs. Conversely, should the regular orchestra, when it plays at its own pension fund concerts in the winter be as successful in pleasing the fancy of the musical public when it plays programs of the sort popular in the summer? Arguing merely from the concert of yesterday the answer would be no, for there were many vacant seats. At the last pension fund program of Wagner selections the house was filled. The musical public is a risky thing to generalize over, so it might be best to let the statement of facts go unqualified.

In every sense the program of yesterday was popular. Along with Beethoven's fifth and Tchaikovsky's sixth and Dvorak's fifth, the Tchaikovsky fourth belongs in the category with the best known and most popular symphonies. Possibly it is the strongly Russian flavor that permeates it and becomes especially evident in the last movement, but more likely it is the pizzicato scherzo which attracts. The "Sylvia" ballet suite and the two overtures of the program were tuneful and familiar and the Strauss waltz set many heads to bobbing. All this should have crowded the house with the people who like light music well played, but the fact remains that it did not. For the sake of adding to the fund's exchequer it might be well to go back to Wagner, for Dr. Muck plays so few selections from him in the regular Symphony programs that there are bound to be many who are Wagner hungry. Then, too, people like to hear the organ with the orchestra, or a soloist might bring out a larger crowd. The Sunday afternoon audience, though not large, was enthusiastic, warmly applauding each selection, particularly the symphony, at the close of the performance of which it insisted on calling the members of the orchestra to their feet.

**CANDIDATE STATE LICENSE POSITION**

Twenty-two of the 31 candidates for the 21 places in the Somerville Board of Aldermen have notified the Somerville Federation of Churches, of which the Rev. J. Franklin Knotts is chairman, that they are opposed to the granting of sixth-class liquor licenses to druggists. The primaries will be held tomorrow. Mayor Cliff is unopposed as the Republican nominee for a fourth term.

Interest in the primaries is centered in the contests for alderman-at-large in Ward 6, where Alderman James A. Butler and Alderman Warren C. Blair are striving for the nomination, and in Ward 3, where Alderman Robert J. Farrell and Alderman Charles M. Austin are the candidates. There are Republican contests in every ward except Wards 2 and 4. In Ward 2, the Democratic stronghold, there are four candidates for the two places of ward aldermen. Alderman Maurice F. Ahearn and Robert C. Harris are being opposed by former Alderman Alfred J. Toohey and Peter F. Donnelly.

## AT THE THEATERS

Boston Opera House—"Hip-Hip-Hooray," Hippodrome spectacle; Colonial—"Sylvia," musical comedy, 8:10; Copley—"A Pair of Spectacles," 8:10; Hollis—Arnold Daly in "The Master," 8:15; Jordan Hall—Portmanante Theater Company in "The God of the Mountains," "The Santa Fe Trail," "The Birthday of the Santa" and "Nevertheless," 8:15; Keene—Vaudeville, 7:45; Park Square—"The House of Glass," 8:15; Plymouth—"Very Good Eddie," 8:15; Tremont—George Arliss in "The Professor's Love Story," 8:15; Wilton—"The Cinderella Man," 8:15; Matthew—Katherine Hepburn, 8:15; Boston Opera House, 2: Wednesday, Saturday and Sunday at Wilbur, Colonial, Hollis, Park Square, Tremont, 2:15; Thursday and Saturday at the Plymouth, 2:15; Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at the Albee, 2:15.

**LECTURE ON PROHIBITION**  
William H. Foster, president of the Massachusetts Antislavery League, gave a lecture on "Why is the Antislavery League?" at the People's Forum yesterday afternoon. Mr. Foster detailed the benefits and results of the prohibitory measures inaugurated in European countries since the opening of the war.

## Meyer Jonasson &amp; Co.

Tremont and Boglston Sts.

## The "Unusual" in Gowns

A few of the recent arrivals are pictured and described—many other exclusive models are here for your selection

New Chameuse Morning Dresses, with new collar and cuffs of satin,

19.75

New Serge Dresses in combination of Georgette and satin,

25.00

New Afternoon Chameuse Dresses in the straight lines, silver embroidery,

29.75

New Afternoon Dresses of crepe meteor, attractive large white Georgette collar and cuffs,

25.00

Misses' New Dancing Frocks in all colorings at

19.75

22.50

29.75

New Semi-Evening Gowns of charmeuse, with net sleeves and beaded girdle .....

65.00

New Afternoon Dresses of Georgette over a contrasting color of silk, bodice and trimmings of chiffon velvet.

75.00

Meyer Jonasson & Co.

## PIANO RECITAL GIVEN BY MISS SCHNITZER

# BUSINESS, FINANCE AND INVESTMENTS

## COPPERS STILL LEADERS IN STOCK MARKET

These Issues Practically Monopolize Attention, Although Steel Common Makes New High Record

Today's New York stock market session began in a big way for the coppers again, in fact they practically monopolized the dealings, although the steel issues came in for a share of attention. The railroads were rather heavy as a class. United States Steel common made a new high record mark at a large fractional advance. Virginia Iron also was conspicuous for strength once more.

Utah Copper was reactionary at first today, but Butte & Superior, Miami, American Smelting and Granby were decidedly strong, and even buoyant in some instances. American Writing Paper preferred was a feature among the specialties. It was up three points at the opening.

Boston stock market's boom in the coppers continued in the early dealings today. North Butte, Utah Consolidated and Old Dominion were the particular leaders in the first few minutes.

There was considerable profit taking at times during the first half of the session and the market became very irregular. U. S. Steel opened up  $\frac{1}{2}$  at 126% and sold well above 128, a new high record, before midday. The copper continued active but the higher price level invited a good deal of selling and in many instances the first big gains were wiped out. Chile, which opened at 70, advanced to 73, and then dropped to 74%. Utah Copper was off a point at the opening at 128. It advanced to 129% and then declined 3 points, rallying somewhat before midday.

Republic Steel opened unchanged at 90% and went to 93. Virginia Iron, after opening up a point at 72%, dropped to 70. International Paper opened up  $\frac{1}{2}$  at 70% and declined more than 2 points. American Hide & Leather preferred opened unchanged at 74, declined a point, and then advanced to 76. Colorado Fuel opened up  $\frac{1}{2}$  at 59% and advanced more than 2 points further.

Granby opened up 6 points in Boston at 120 and receded substantially before midday. St. Mary's Land opened up 2 points at 110 and declined 3 points. Osceola opened up a point at 102 and advanced more than 3 points further.

United States Steel became stronger and more active in the early afternoon. Before the beginning of the last hour it was selling about three points above Saturday's closing price. New York Air Brake attracted attention by a strong upward spurt. American Car & Foundry and American Steel Foundries were in demand. Mergenthaler, Copper Range and North Butte were strong local features.

## DIVIDENDS

The Beacon Falls Rubber Shoe Company will pay a dividend of \$1.75 on its preferred stock on Dec. 1.

Ohio Oil Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of \$1.25 a share and an extra dividend of \$3.75 a share, payable Dec. 20.

The regular semiannual dividend of 2 per cent on the preferred stock of the Mobile & Birmingham Railroad Company will be paid Jan. 1.

The American Telegraph & Cable Company has declared the usual quarterly dividend of 1/4 per cent payable Dec. 1 to holders of record Nov. 29.

## BOSTON BANK STATEMENT

Changes in the weekly statement of the associated national banks of Boston are:

Nov. 18 Increase  
Circulation ..... \$6,423,000 \*\$12,000  
Loans and int. 455,402,000 \*\$467,000  
Bank depots and int. 1,500,000 \*\$1,500,000  
Due banks ..... 143,312,000 \*\$305,000  
Time deposits ..... 28,951,000 \*\$31,000  
Exchange clear. .... 22,617,000 919,000  
Due from banks. .... 46,213,000 5,074,000  
Cash reserve ..... 26,076,000 \*\$18,000  
Res with fed res bk. .... 23,238,000 4,604,000  
Res with other bks. .... 36,380,000 1,120,000  
Res excess ..... 52,000 \*\$70,000  
Ex with res agts. .... 18,000,000 1,498,000  
Ex with fed res bk. .... 7,553,000 4,559,000  
\*Decrease.

## UNITED STATES PUBLIC DEBT

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Net public debt Nov. 1 was \$1,080,563,441, an increase for October of \$22,272,689.

## WEATHER

Official predictions by the United States Weather Bureau

Fair and colder tonight and Tuesday fresh west to northwest winds.

For New England: Fair and colder tonight and Tuesday.

## TEMPERATURES TODAY

S. a. m. .... 38 9 a. m. .... 45  
12 noon ..... 47

## IN OTHER CITIES

(8 a. m.)  
Albany ..... 48° New Orleans ..... 52°  
Buffalo ..... 36° New York ..... 52°  
Chicago ..... 42° Philadelphia ..... 44°  
Cincinnati ..... 48° Pittsburgh ..... 43°  
Denver ..... 32° Fort Worth, Tex. ..... 36°  
Des Moines ..... 34° Portland, Ore. ..... 36°  
Jacksonville ..... 50° San Francisco ..... 54°  
Kansas City ..... 48° St. Louis ..... 52°  
Nantucket ..... 44° Washington ..... 54°

## ALMANAC FOR TODAY

Sun rises ..... 5:41 High water, 6:50 a.m.  
Sun sets ..... 7:19 6:50 p.m.  
Length of day ..... 10:19 Moon rises ..... 12:15 a.m.  
LIGHT VEHICLE LAMPS AT 4:45 P. M. Nat Enamel ..... 34% 34% 33% 33%

## NEW YORK STOCKS

NEW YORK—Following are the transactions on the New York stock exchange, giving the opening, high, low and last sales today:

	Last Sale	Open	High	Low
AjaxRubber	74	74½	74	74½
Alaska Gold	13	13	12½	12½
Alaska Ju.	83	83	83	83
Allis-Chal.	32½	33½	32½	33½
Allis-Chalpf.	60%	90%	90	90
Am AgChem.	88½	88½	88	88½
Am B Sugar.	102½	103	102½	103
Am Can.	66	66½	65%	65%
Am Can pf.	114	114	114	114
Am Car Fy.	74½	75½	74½	75½
Am Cot Oil.	53	53	52½	52½
Am H & L.	19½	18½	17	17
Am H & L pf.	73	77½	73	75
Am IceSec.	26%	28%	28	28%
Am Linseed.	22½	22	22	22
Am Lins'dpf.	53	53	51½	52
Am Loco.	94½	95½	95%	94
Am Smelt'g.	122½	123½	120½	121
Am Smelt pf.	110½	117	116	117
AmSSecBpF.	96½	96½	96%	96%
Am Steel Fy.	69½	71	69½	71½
Rdg 1st pf.	44	44	44	44
Am Tel.	132½	132½	132½	132½
Am Woolen.	54	54½	53½	54
Am Writ pf.	74	76½	71	74½
Am Zinc.	65	65½	63	63½
Am Zinc pf.	83	83	82	82
Anaconda.	104½	106½	104	104
Ans Oil.	69	72	69	71
Atchison.	104½	105½	104½	105½
Atchison pf.	100%	100%	100%	100%
At Coast Li.	122½	124½	122½	124½
At Gulfcf.	122½	123½	120½	120½
AtGulfpf.	72½	72½	71½	71½
BaldLoco pf.	108½	108½	105%	105%
Balt & Ohl.	86%	87	86	87
Balt & Ohl pf.	75	75	74½	75½
Barrett Co.	165	167	164½	165½
Beth Steel.	698	698	698	698
BethStelpf.	165	165	165	165
BF Goodrich.	70½	70½	70	70½
Brook R T.	85	85	85	85
Burns Bros.	85½	85½	85½	85½
Butte & Sup.	74	74	71½	72½
Butterick.	20	20	20	20
Cal Petrol.	23	24	22½	24
CalPetrolpf.	52½	52½	51½	52½
U B & P pf.	86½	86½	86½	86½
BaldLoco pf.	108½	108½	105%	105%
StL SW.	27	27	27	27
StL SW pf.	48%	48%	48%	48%
Studebaker.	125½	126½	124½	124½
Stutz Motor.	65%	65%	65	65
Tenn Cop.	24½	24	24	24
Texas Co.	231	238	231	238
Texaco.	37	37	35½	36
SlossShef.	90%	91½	89½	89½
S Pacific.	99%	100%	99%	100%
S Ry.	27½	28%	26½	28
S Ry pf.	67½	68½	67½	68½
Stnd Mill.	102½	102½	102½	102½
Bald Loco.	87½	88½	86½	87½
StL SW f.	23½	23½	23½	23½
StL SW.	27	27	27	27
StL SW pf.	48%	48%	48%	48%
Studebaker.	125½	126½	124½	124½
Stutz Motor.	65%	65%	65	65
Tenn Cop.	24½	24	24	24
Texas Co.	231	238	231	238
Texaco.	37	37	35½	36
SlossShef.	90%	91½	89½	89½
S Pacific.	99%	100%	99%	100%
S Ry.	27½	28%	26½	28
S Ry pf.	67½	68½	67½	68½
Stnd Mill.	102½	102½	102½	102½
Bald Loco.	87½	88½	86½	87½
StL SW f.	23½	23½	23½	23½
StL SW.	27	27	27	27
StL SW pf.	48%	48%	48%	48%
Studebaker.	125½	126½	124½	124½
Stutz Motor.	65%	65%	65	65
Tenn Cop.	24½	24	24	24
Texas Co.	231	238	231	238
Texaco.	37	37	35½	36
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Bald Loco.	87½	88½	86½	87½
StL SW f.	23½	23½	23½	23½
StL SW.	27	27	27	27
StL SW pf.	48%	48%	48%	48%
Studebaker.	125½	126½	124½	124½
Stutz Motor.	65%	65%	65	65
Tenn Cop.	24½	24	24	24
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S Ry pf.	67½	68½	67½	68½
Stnd Mill.	102½	102½	102½	102½
Bald Loco.	87½	88½	86½	87½
StL SW f.	23½	23½	23½	23½
StL SW.	27	27	27	27
StL SW pf.	48%	48%	48%	48%
Studebaker.	125½	126½	124½	124½
Stutz Motor.	65%	65%	65	65
Tenn Cop.	24½	24	24	24
Texas Co.	231</td			

# NEWS OF INDUSTRIES AND COMMERCE

## LAST WEEK'S SECURITIES PRICE RANGE

Enormous Dealings in New York and Boston With Big Advances in Industrials—Same Coppers Highest on Record

In the enormous dealings of the late week on the New York Stock Exchange prices of industrial stocks advanced sharply. The list was featured by the heavy trading in the copper stocks, which moved up to the highest prices on record with only two or three exceptions.

All of the steel shares made spectacular gains. Steel common on dealings of almost 1,500,000 registered a new top of 124%. Railroad issues were in better demand in latter part of the week and prices made substantial gains from the lows. New York Air Brake made a net advance of 19 for the week.

The tables below give the high, low and last prices, together with the net changes for the week ended Nov. 18, of the leading active stocks of the New York and Boston exchanges:

### NEW YORK STOCKS

	High	Low	Last	Inc.
Allis-Chal.	33 1/2	31	32 1/2	+1 1/2
Am Beet Sugar.	103 1/2	99	102 1/2	-1
Am Can.	67 1/2	62	66 1/2	-3
Am Car & Fy.	74 1/2	68 1/2	73 1/2	-3 1/2
Am Loco.	95 1/2	94	94 1/2	-1/2
Am Zinc.	120 1/2	118 1/2	120 1/2	-8 1/2
Am Steel Prod.	99 1/2	94	99 1/2	-5 1/2
Am Sugar.	119 1/2	115 1/2	117 1/2	-2 1/2
Am Woolen.	54 1/2	52 1/2	54 1/2	-1/2
Am Writ Pa.	71 1/2	56 1/2	71	-12 1/2
Anaconda.	104 1/2	98	104 1/2	-4 1/2
Atchison.	105 1/2	104	104 1/2	-1/2
At & T.	127 1/2	118 1/2	122	-10 1/2
Baltimore Locom.	87 1/2	82 1/2	85	-3 1/2
Balt & Ohio.	87 1/2	85	86 1/2	-1
Putts & Sup.	71	65	71	-4 1/2
Cent Leather.	118 1/2	102 1/2	114	-2 1/2
Che & Ohio.	68 1/2	66	67 1/2	-1 1/2
C & G W prof.	43 1/2	41	45	+1
C. R. I. & Pac.	35 1/2	31 1/2	33 1/2	-2 1/2
Coca Cola.	26 1/2	24 1/2	26 1/2	-2 1/2
China.	74	66	72	-5 1/2
Colo Fuel.	60 1/2	56 1/2	59 1/2	-5 1/2
Colum Gas.	45 1/2	43 1/2	44 1/2	-1
Col Gas Belt.	129 1/2	126 1/2	128 1/2	-1 1/2
Corn Prod.	24	17 1/2	23	-4 1/2
Crook Steel.	93 1/2	86	91 1/2	-1 1/2
Cuba "Cane."	78 1/2	71 1/2	71 1/2	-7 1/2
Dixie.	70 1/2	64	70 1/2	-6 1/2
Genl Electric.	185 1/2	179	182	-3 1/2
Goodrich.	70 1/2	68	70 1/2	-2 1/2
Granby.	120	96	118	-20
Great Nor Ore.	46 1/2	42 1/2	45 1/2	-3 1/2
do pf.	118 1/2	116 1/2	118 1/2	-3 1/2
Gulf St. Sil.	198	185	180	-20
Inspiration.	74 1/2	74 1/2	74 1/2	-1
Inter Cons.	18 1/2	17	17 1/2	-1 1/2
J. M. M.	48 1/2	40	48 1/2	-8 1/2
Int Nickel.	61 1/2	58 1/2	64 1/2	-6 1/2
Int Paper.	72 1/2	66	70 1/2	-4 1/2
do pf.	106 1/2	104	105 1/2	-1 1/2
Kennecott.	63 1/2	55	63	-8
Lackawanna.	107 1/2	94	104 1/2	-9 1/2
Mot.	79 1/2	74 1/2	79 1/2	-5 1/2
Mer Petroleum.	112 1/2	104 1/2	112 1/2	-8 1/2
Miami.	48 1/2	41	47 1/2	-7
Mo Pac cts.	104 1/2	94	104 1/2	-10 1/2
Nat En & Sta.	36	32	34 1/2	-2
Nail Lead.	70 1/2	65 1/2	69	-4 1/2
Nevada Cons.	32	27	33	-6
N.Y. Air Brake.	158	177	19	-11
New York Cent.	180	168	180 1/2	-12
N.Y. & W.	21 1/2	20	22	-1 1/2
New Haven.	60	56	58	-2
Nova Scot. Steel.	152	120	120	-32
Norfolk & West.	124 1/2	114	124 1/2	-10 1/2
Northern Pacific.	111 1/2	109	111 1/2	-2 1/2
Pacific Mail.	27 1/2	24	26 1/2	-2 1/2
Pennsylvania.	53	58	58	-5
Pittsburgh Coal.	44 1/2	40	44	-4
Pittsburg Steel.	125 1/2	118 1/2	125 1/2	-7 1/2
Ry Steel & Pipe.	58 1/2	53	57 1/2	-5 1/2
Ray Cons.	36 1/2	32	35 1/2	-3 1/2
Reading.	109 1/2	105 1/2	108 1/2	-4 1/2
Res I & Steel.	91 1/2	80	90 1/2	-9 1/2
Sloss Shefford.	93 1/2	79 1/2	90 1/2	-10 1/2
Shatt-Aris.	38 1/2	36	38	-2 1/2
So Ry.	28	26	26 1/2	-1
Studebaker.	120 1/2	118 1/2	122	-3 1/2
T. P. Fox.	15 1/2	15	17 1/2	-2 1/2
Texas Co.	23 1/2	20	23 1/2	-10
Un Bag (new).	129	111	118 1/2	-8 1/2
Un Pacific.	149 1/2	146	148	-3 1/2
U S Rubber.	64	59	63 1/2	-4
U S Smelting.	78 1/2	73	78 1/2	-5 1/2
Utah Steel.	126 1/2	124 1/2	126 1/2	-2 1/2
Utah Sec.	125	115	125	-10
Westinghouse.	23 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/2	-3 1/2
Willys-Overland.	40	36	38 1/2	-1 1/2
BOSTON STOCKS				
Ahmeek.	125 1/2	118	125	-12
Alaska Gold.	14 1/2	13	12 1/2	-1 1/2
Allouez.	81 1/2	78 1/2	81	-7 1/2
Am T & Tel.	123 1/2	122 1/2	123 1/2	-1 1/2
Am Zinc.	64 1/2	55	64 1/2	-10 1/2
do pref.	83 1/2	82	83	-1
Art. Co.	17 1/2	15	17 1/2	-2 1/2
As G & W.	120	111	120 1/2	-12
Butts & Sup.	70	66	70	-4
Cal & Arts.	96	88	96	-7 1/2
Cal & Hecla.	50 1/2	50	52	-2
Centennial.	26 1/2	22	26	4
Copper Range.	82	74	82	-7 1/2
East Butts.	30	26	19 1/2	-3
Franklin.	12 1/2	11 1/2	12 1/2	-1 1/2
Galena.	12 1/2	11 1/2	12 1/2	-1 1/2
Island Creek.	61 1/2	56 1/2	57 1/2	-1 1/2
Irie Royale.	62	58	62	-6
Lake Copper.	18	14	17 1/2	-3 1/2
Mass Cons.	18 1/2	16 1/2	18 1/2	-2 1/2
Mass Gas.	101	91	99	-8
Mohawk.	106	100	106	-4
New River.	38	27	30	-3 1/2
North Amer.	92 1/2	82	92 1/2	-10 1/2
Nova Scot. St.	186 1/2	145	149	-1 1/2
Old Dom.	81	76	81	-5 1/2
Oreocela.	101	96	101	-5 1/2
Pond Creek.	19 1/2	18 1/2	19 1/2	-1 1/2
Punta Alagre S.	85 1/2	54	54 1/2	-1 1/2
Quincy.	108	97	104	-3
St. Mary's.	109	92	107	-3 1/2
Shannon.	12	9	12 1/2	-2 1/2
Shawinigan.	21	18	21	-3
Ship & Boat.	7	6	7	-1
Swift & Co.	142	128 1/2	128 1/2	-2 1/2
Tamarack.	48	44	47 1/2	-1 1/2
Torrington.	70	67	69	-2
United Frak.	164 1/2	160 1/2	164 1/2	-4 1/2
United Shoe.	57	53	58 1/2	-1 1/2
Utah Copper.	72 1/2	73 1/2	76 1/2	-5
Utah Metals.	27	19 1/2	27	-8 1/2
Ventura.	19 1/2	14	16	-1 1/2

### RANGE OF WHEAT PRICES NARROWER THAN IT HAS BEEN

Higher Levels Not Believed Justified at This Time—Corn Quiets Down Somewhat

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
CLEVELAND, O.—Prices of wheat during last week did not cover quite so wide a range as they did in the period just preceding, and closed slightly lower. The market is very sensitive, and it does not take much to influence it either up or down; in fact, the most unbelievable stories are accepted without question, notwithstanding the history of the situation shows that nine out of ten of them are false.

The trade is keyed up to a very high pitch. Manifestly it is not a year in which to expect low prices, but up to date at least, there is nothing in the supply and demand situation to warrant higher quotations. If they are justified at all, it will be later when the available supply is much less than it is now. Speculators, however, are always trying to "get there" first, and in their enthusiasm, many times they overreach the mark. It might be that if importing nations could furnish sufficient ocean transportation the outbound movement would assume a magnitude that would begin to reduce the visible, but until this occurs values are considered plenty high.

Corn was not quite so rampant last week as it was, but still active enough to suit the majority, and closes at some advance over the previous week, but at moderate recessions from the extreme quotations. It is not high in relation to wheat, and in at least one respect, has grounds for the late advance, namely, that the visible supply is very small. On the other hand, the market is just approaching when the new crop begins to move, while with wheat, the harvest rush is supposed to be over.

It may be that scarcity of cars will hold down receipts to an extent that will prevent accumulations, and keep spot at a premium, but it is considered a reasonable assumption that the movement will appreciably increase very soon, and that at least the extreme quotations for spot will disappear. Values are very high for the beginning of a crop year.

Not much that is new can be said about oats. Quotations are slightly higher, with less first-hand offerings, and some improvement in demand, both domestic and export.

### CHICAGO LIVE STOCK RECEIPTS

CHICAGO, Ill.—Live stock receipts at Chicago last week amounted to 493,570 head, gain of 127,370 head and they were 120,853, head larger than similar week last year. Deliveries of hogs increased 7084 head, but they were 52,070 head larger than last year. Arrivals of cattle were 26,092 head heavier than those of the previous week and as compared with corresponding period of 1915 gained 32,586 head. Sheep receipts increased 30,483 head for the week and 36,29



## HOMAGE PAID TO WOMAN WRITER IN SPANISH CITY

Monument Erected at Corunna to Condesa de Pardo Bazan, Leader in Feminist Movement

By The Christian Science Monitor special Spanish correspondent

CORUNNA, Spain—This anxious country does not cease to exert its originality in curious forms and to indicate the smallness of its regard for many of the conventions. It is the unwritten law of custom that monuments of an elaborate character shall not be erected to the glorification of people whose frame is of the intellectual or practical kind, as it might be called, as against the merely royal or social, while such personages are at the height of their careers, and the idea is considered good because it is desirable that a little historical perspective should be brought to bear upon the subject before it is finally decided what measure of homage shall be accorded to him or her. Abandonment of the idea must also inevitably create jealousies and various other difficulties.

Spain, however, just now in a notable case, defies this maxim, and here at Corunna has enjoyed a unique festival in honor of the illustrious writer, the Condesa de Pardo Bazan, who is a native of Corunna. Certainly if there is a man or woman among the Spanish intellectuals who is worthy of special treatment it is the indefatigable Condesa, who, it need hardly be said, has a world-wide reputation. For much of her writings and thought she is as well known in parts of North and South America, especially among the women who think and have sympathy for, or are attached to the feminist movement, as in Spain itself. One of her novels, "Los pasos de Ulloa," has been translated into 10 or 12 languages.

Her power of work is enormous. She has written and published more than 60 volumes, and those who admire her most think that perhaps she has tried to do too much and be too many things at once—novelist, essayist, critic, lecturer, politician and other things, but she is not, as some say of her, a poet, and she asks you never to describe her as such. "Yes," she will say, "I wrote verses when I was a very little girl and afterwards, but I had never any illusions about being a poet, because I knew that my verses were very bad, and then I resisted the temptation into which Valera, Marcelino and other great prose writers fell. A page of 'Quixote' delights me more than a whole volume of some poetry. I am a great lover of beautiful prose. I read 'Don Quixote' most diligently when I was only six years of age. I cannot remember passing a day of my life without doing some regular reading, and one time when I asked my mother if she remembered such a one she said she did not and that I had been an incessant reader since I was three years old! Even since I was a little child my chief love in literature has been the Bible."

She is an enthusiast and a great leader in the feminist movement. She was the only child of her parents, and her father, who was a believer in feminism, educated her in an ample liberty of conscience. "See, my child," he would say to her, "men are very egotistical, and if they tell you sometimes that there are things that men can do and women cannot, say that it is untrue, for there cannot be two sets of morals for the two sexes." And so the Condesa has devoted a large part of her life to opening the doors of Spain, as she puts it, to feminism, and she believes that through this agency, as much almost as any other, Spain will rise again. Dona Emilia believes that there is a direct relation between the rights and privileges granted to women and the state of culture of the nations concerned, and she quotes the examples of Norway, Sweden, Denmark and Finland. For the opposite it is not necessary to do more than turn towards Morocco, she says. She believes fervently in the future of the Spanish woman.

In all such circumstances there is not a doubt that if any person has the right to a monument in his or her native city it is the Condesa; and with extraordinary brilliancy, as it is semi-officially declared, the inaugural ceremonies have been performed in the Gardens of Mendez Nunez in this city, where it has been placed. The most has been made of them in every way. The Ayuntamiento organized a great civic procession. It was led by the horsemen of the Civil Guard, and there followed an imposing line, consisting of the members of the Ayuntamiento, commissioners from all the societies and institutions of the city, deputations from Orense, Lugo and Pontevedra, and from many ayuntamientos in the province. The Captain General represented the King, the Civil Governor represented the Government, and so on.

The procession wound through various streets, the balconies of the houses being gayly decorated, and came to the monument in front of which a stage had been erected which was occupied by various notabilities and the son and daughter of the Condesa, the Conde de Torre de Cela, and the Señorita Carmen Quirroga, the latter unveiling the monument after the school children had sung the "Hymn to Galicia."

The Conde de la Torre de Cela made a speech in which he expressed his gratitude for the homage paid to his mother, and many wreaths were laid at the foot of the monument by different Galician societies. It was made a full provincial affair, and at noon in the market hall of Lugo a banquet was held in honor of the Condesa, at which every town of the province was represented. The Alcalde made a fine speech, others did likewise, many eulogistic letters from the Spanish intellectuals were read, and the Lord Justice Banque.

Condesa herself, who was present, declared herself to be unworthy of such homage. When the banquet was over the entire gathering accompanied her to the door of her house, cheering her throughout the journey. On the whole, it was a typically Spanish celebration, and one of the best of its kind.

## EMPLOYMENT OF WOMEN IN BRITAIN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—The extent to which women are entering the industries of the United Kingdom is indicated by the July figures recently published by the employment department of the Board of Trade. In industrial occupations the estimated total of women employed in July 1914, was 2,117,000. Up to July, 1916, there has been a gross increase of women in these occupations, of 362,000. Of these, 263,000 have directly replaced men, who have thus been enabled to join the forces. The total estimated number of women employed in occupations other than industrial, with the numbers of those who have directly replaced male employees, and the percentage of replacement in each case, are as follows:

## CHANCELLOR'S POLICY OPPOSED BY INDUSTRIALISTS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BERLIN, Germany—The article for which the Vorwärts was recently suppressed consisted mainly of the reproduction of an indictment of the Chancellor addressed by some of his opponents to the Saxon Ministry of the Interior in August last, and intended as an amplification of the memorial presented by the "Chancellor fronde" to the King of Saxony and the other Federal sovereigns the previous month. The fronde, it seems, has since circulated copies of the indictment printed by a firm in Duisburg, and the comments the Vorwärts passed upon it apparently constituted its real offense, the Duisburg Socialist organ having previously been allowed to give the text of the indictment without incurring censure.

The document in question began with a criticism of the work of the Central Purchasing Company, but declared that this was only a minor link in a long chain. It is precisely, in those circles animated by the best national sentiments, those that have

than at any time since the outbreak of war, mainly owing to the continued upward tendency in the price of meat.

Compared with the preceding month (June, 1916), meat was 1.8 per cent dearer, other food and groceries were 1.6 per cent dearer, and the two combined were 1.7 per cent dearer. The following table may be of interest, says Mr. Trivett, as showing since the war began, the increase in prices in Sydney, compared with some of the principal European countries.

The figures represent the price levels on the dates quoted, compared with those in Sydney in July 1914, which equal 100.

	July, 1914	1916	1916	1916
Beef	140	228	269	244
Mutton	145	242	279	244
Pork	130	217	280	244
Bacon	141	238	235	244
Potatoes	124	158	162	120
Flour	131	114	279	120
Bread	114	151	175	120
Milk	120	133	156	120
Butter	139	215	244	120
Cheese	113	153	239	120
Eggs	111	127	257	120
Sugar	127	255	132	118
Coffee	101	120	232	120
Rice	107	..	544	667

\*Rye.

## MEANING OF THE TRIPLE ALLIANCE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, France—Jean Carrère, the Temps correspondent in Rome, sends an interesting dispatch with regard to the statement made by the Minister of Finance, Signor Luzzatti, at Venice, to the effect that when he was president of the council, he had invited Germany to influence Austria into abandoning her aggressive attitude toward Italy. The reply of the German Ambassador was that Berlin would do what it could to prevent misunderstandings, but that having need of Austrian support, it would be obliged, in case of war between Italy and Austria, to support the Dual Monarchy. This public revelation made by the Minister of Finance has, says M. Carrère, produced an enormous impression.

It is therefore once more proven, he continues, that the so-called Triple Alliance was in reality nothing but an alliance between Germany and Austria, in which Italy was kept by a species of blackmail, the perpetual threat of an Austrian invasion. All this was well known to those to whom the political game was familiar, but it is good that the facts should be given publicly by men who, like Signor Luzzatti, cannot be accused of systematic hostility to the Central Empires. His speech in Venice is then of considerable importance. It is an accepted fact that this Austrian threat to Italy was made several times under the Prussian ministry.

From 1901 to 1903 the situation was so grave that war was considered inevitable, but Italy was not yet ready; she was in an isolated position, having no alliance except with her own enemies, and patience was the only course left to her. Signor Prinetti retired and Signor Tittoni endeavored to mend affairs, while at the same time safeguarding the essential interests of the country by maintaining the status quo in the Adriatic and in the Balkans. He made this the basis of his policy. But it is known today that the Tittoni ministry was nothing but a long though secret struggle against Austria, an appearance of perfect agreement being outwardly maintained. Austria, under the influence of Germany, threatened both during and after the Algeciras conference, at which the Italian representative, Count Visconti Venosta, voted with France on the decisive ballot of March 7. It was then that Count Monta, the German Ambassador in Rome, made the famous threat that the Austrian army would open the Milan exhibition. But the gravest threat of all was made in 1908, when Austria annexed Bosnia Herzegovina.

It was then that the great manifestation took place before the Austrian embassy and Signor Fortis made his remarkable speech in the Chamber. But it was impossible for Italy to take up arms alone, when France accepted the situation, Russia did not protest, and Germany backed her ally to the full. Once more Signor Tittoni staved off the evil day, risking the loss of popularity by so doing, and managed to make Austria renounce her pretensions to the Sandjak of Novibazar, which closed the road to Albania and to Salonika to the Dual Monarchy.

Austro-Italian relations remained very strained, for in 1909, after the Messina catastrophe, Conrad de Hoestendorf proposed to the Emperor Francis Joseph that the condition of confusion in Italy should be taken advantage of and that an Austrian army should invade and punish the country. In 1911, when the Duke of the Abruzzi pursued the Turkish vessels which had taken refuge at Prevenza, Austria sent Italy a violently worded intimation, and, once more, Conrad endeavored to persuade the Emperor to give his authorization for a war with Italy which would restore Venetia to the Austrian monarchy. Italy was at the time engaged in the Lybian War. Signor Giolitti's revelations in 1914 showed that in 1913 Austria had asked Italy to join her in the aggression against Serbia and that Italy had refused, but that from that time on, the situation became extremely difficult and the last year of the San Giuliano ministry was nothing but a daily struggle with the pretensions of the Austrian Ambassador von Merey. It is also now known that the scheme of the heir to the Austrian throne, assassinated at Sarajevo, was to attack both Serbia and Italy, who have been detained for the past three months on the ground that they are suspected of having circulated a pamphlet entitled "Two and a Half Years' Penal Servitude," a commentary of the sentence passed on Liebknecht. Meanwhile it is also announced that the Niederrheinische Arbeiterzeitung has been suppressed by the military authorities.

As Franz Mehring, the veteran Socialist writer, and Rosa Luxemburg are still under preventive arrest, and meanwhile the trial of Herr Dietrich and Frau Zetkin and other Karlshafen and Württemberg Socialists has been fixed for early in November, the charge being one of attempted high treason, although their offense seems to have consisted only in the circulation of the manifesto issued by the Berne Peace Conference of March, 1915. Then in Leipzig recently, Herr Albin Herre, the president of a local Socialist organization, was arrested after a search had been made of his house, while in Stuttgart, also another great trial is pending, the accused in this case being 10 Socialists who have been detained for the past three months on the ground that they are suspected of having circulated a pamphlet entitled "Two and a Half Years' Penal Servitude," a commentary of the sentence passed on Liebknecht. Meanwhile it is also announced that the scheme of the heir to the Austrian throne, assassinated at Sarajevo, was to attack both Serbia and Italy, which seems to have reached its zenith at the present moment.

## RISE IN PRICE OF FOOD IN AUSTRALIA

By The Christian Science Monitor special Australian correspondent

SYDNEY, New South Wales—A statement has been issued by the New South Wales Government statistician showing the price levels of food and groceries in Sydney between July, 1914, the month before the outbreak of war, and July, 1916. The prices of meat in the latter month were 76.6 per cent higher than in July, 1914, other food and groceries were 20.7 per cent higher, and the prices for the two combined were 38.6 per cent higher.

The proceedings closed with a vote of thanks to the artist, proposed by Col. David Davies, M. P., and seconded by Lord Justice Banke.

that at any time since the outbreak of war, mainly owing to the continued upward tendency in the price of meat.

Compared with the preceding month (June, 1916), meat was 1.8 per cent dearer, other food and groceries were 1.6 per cent dearer, and the two combined were 1.7 per cent dearer. The following table may be of interest, says Mr. Trivett, as showing since the war began, the increase in prices in Sydney, compared with some of the principal European countries.

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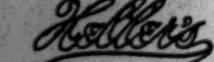
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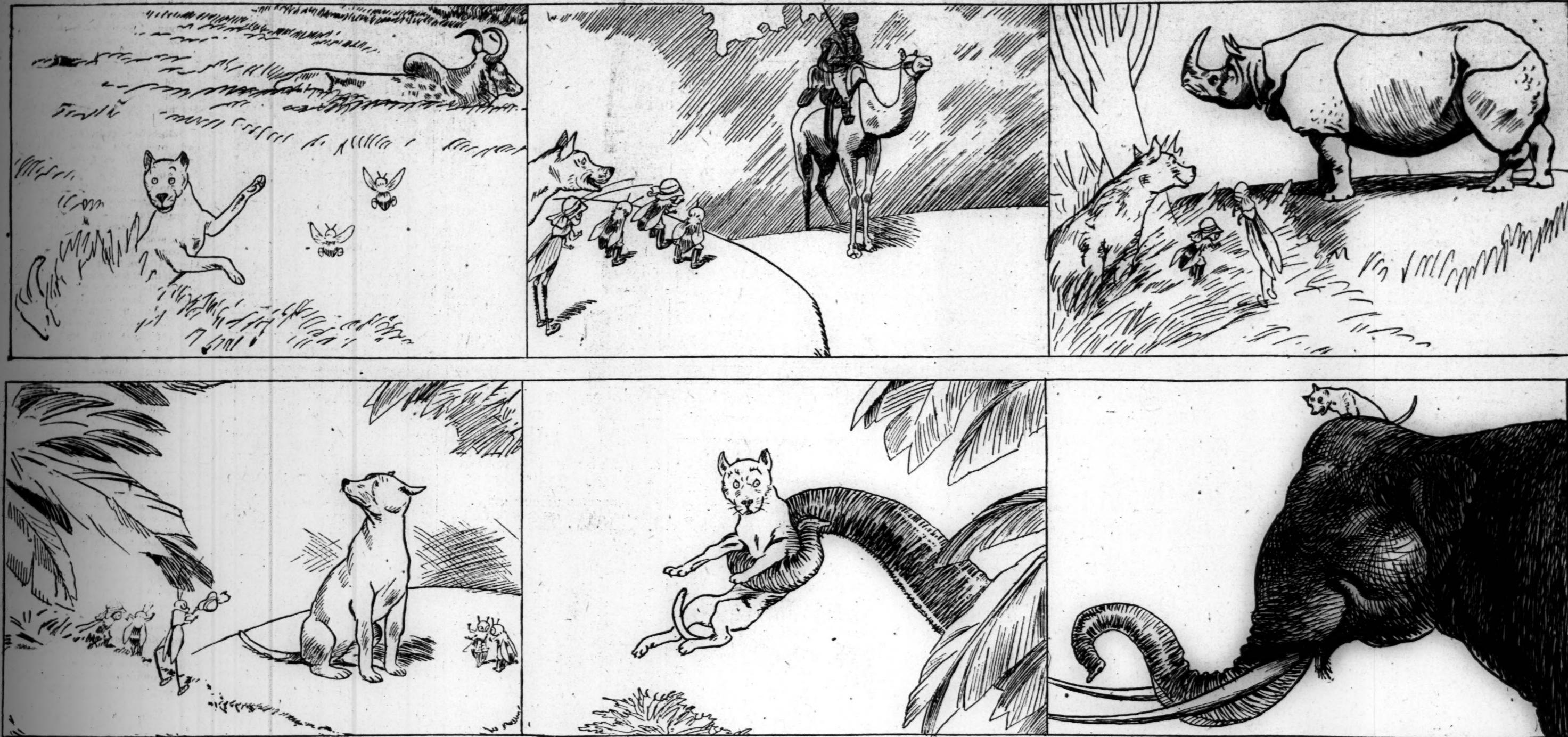
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# THE CHILDREN'S PAGE

## Dingo's Burning Desire to Meet an Elephant Leads Him Into Odd Mistakes



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

Now Dingo had never seen an elephant. Being an Australian wild dog, he was perfectly familiar with kangaroos and cassowaries and the like, but he had never met an elephant. The bees' somewhat varied descriptions of this wonderful animal had aroused his curiosity.

"Now that I am in an elephant country," Dingo announced firmly, "my burning desire is to discover an elephant as quickly as possible." And at once he set off on the search.

In a surprisingly short space of time he was back again, announcing with

great glee that he had found an elephant. Eagerly the bees and our Mr. Grasshop accompanied him to the spot, for they felt a fondness for elephants, too. But it wasn't an elephant that Dingo pointed out. It was a great creature with a satiny skin and an unbelievably odd hump on its back, and this creature was unconcernedly making its way through the tall grass to the river.

"That's no elephant," said Busy.

"No, indeed," confirmed our Mr. Grasshop; "no animal that I ever saw before. Look at its horns—how they

curl!" His curiosity growing apace, Buzz flew on ahead, interviewed the strange creature, and returned with the information:

"It's one of the sacred cattle of India. I asked for more of the facts, but I got no answer. The creature said that every one knows all about India's sacred oxen. They're famous. Never heard of them myself. Hm! Well, get on with your search, Dingo."

When finally convinced as to the identity of the great ox, Dingo cheerfully took up the search, for he did want to see an elephant. It was not

long before he had returned, saying that he had surely found an elephant this time. But Dingo's elephant turned out to be a stately dromedary, one of the Rajah's own, carrying a rider messenger on its back.

"We know all about this animal," said Mr. Grasshop, in his superior way; "for, of course, he understood that a dromedary is the same thing as a camel, only the dromedary is a thoroughbred, being to the camel what the race horse is to the ordinary horse."

Dingo was crestfallen at his second mistake, but he resumed his search

immediately. In a moment he was back with a triumphant bark.

"This animal must be an elephant," he said. "If it's not an elephant, what is it?"

Then he led the bees and our Mr. Grasshop to where Mr. Rhinoceros was proceeding in his leisurely fashion along toward his favorite feeding ground. This time the bees had a hard time to convince Dingo that he was wrong, he was so sure that he had really found an elephant. In the meantime Mr. Grasshop noted that, unlike its African relative, the Indian

rhinoceros has but one horn and is astonishingly wrinkled.

But now Dingo was disgusted and pouting, unlike his usually sunny self.

"I shan't search any more," he growled; "you always say I am wrong. I don't believe there is any such animal in the jungle as an elephant—so there!" And he sat down and pointed a disdainful nose upward.

Then along came Busy, announcing that he had just seen an elephant, but Dingo would not budge. He was loudly barking his disbelief in elephants now friend Dingo? You admit that they exist?"

And the delighted Dingo, perched upon the elephant's slippery head, said he was sure that they did.

### The Story of a Loaf of Bread

In the dark granary of a farmer's barn in North Dakota once lived a modest family of grains of wheat. The bright, warm days of the summer-time, during which they had been placed in this dark room, soon grew shorter and cooler. The swallows, whose mud nests were in the rafters overhead, told the wheat brothers that winter was coming, and then flew away to the balmy Southland. . . . But by and by the days grew warmer . . . and the birds returned one by one. The farmer and his men got out their plows and harrows, and prepared the soil for the seeds soon to be planted.

The wheat was now shoveled into sacks and taken to the fields, writes James F. Chamberlain in "How We Are Fed." Here it was placed in great machines drawn by horses, which scattered it evenly over the land and at the same time covered it with soft soil. The men whistled and sang as they worked, and blackbirds, bluebirds, and larks flew back and forth, singing and searching for . . . shiny kernels of wheat.

The wheat was not content to remain under ground, but kept trying to push itself out into the world. One night there came a warm shower, and the next morning what looked like tiny, green blades of grass appeared all over the field.

All through the spring and summer the wheat kept growing, and finally there appeared at the ends of the stalks clusters of kernels, just like those which the farmer had planted. . . . These clusters are called heads.

As the south wind passed over the field, it brought the wheat messages from Minnesota, Iowa, Illinois, Indiana, and other states, telling of relatives who were already turning golden in the summer sunshine. One day some of the kernels thought they heard a voice from California. Do you think they did?

The grain in some of the fields was called winter wheat. This was because the grain had been sown the autumn before, and had remained in the ground all winter . . . Why was it sown in the fall? The wheat of which I am telling you was called by the farmer spring wheat.

Soon machines, each drawn by several horses, appeared. They cut the waving grain, and bound it up in bundles called sheaves. These were set up in double rows to dry, and afterward put into another machine which separated the kernels from the stalks, which were called straw. This work the farmer calls threshing. . . . After threshing, the wheat was put

into sacks and taken to the nearest railroad station. Freight cars then carried it across the level prairies to the beautiful city of Minneapolis, built beside the Falls of Saint Anthony.

There are tall buildings called elevators here in which the wheat was stored for a time. Before being put into elevators, it was examined and graded. As there was wheat from many farmers, it could not be kept separate, so each farmer was told how much he had and how it graded.

Some time after this the wheat was taken to one of the great mills to be ground into flour. The largest of these mills manufactures about 15,000 barrels of flour every day. This is the largest flour mill in the world.

When the kernels reached the mill, they were put into machines called separators, to be separated from all companions, such as grass seed, mustard seed, and wild buckwheat. They were then placed in an iron box in which brushes were revolving rapidly, and were scoured to free them from fuzz and dirt. Those that were very dirty were washed.

The kernels were steamed, in order that the coating, called bran, might not break into small pieces. This is called tempering. The kernels now thought that their trials were over, but they were mistaken. Soon they found themselves being crushed between rollers. After they came out, they were sifted, and then run between other rollers. This was repeated six times, and each time the flour was a little finer, for the rollers were close together. The flour was then run through tubes of flannel. These took out whatever dust it contained. It was then ground still finer. The flour was then put into sacks or barrels, which were marked for shipment to other parts of the country.

Only the wheat intended for the best grade of flour is treated as carefully as this was. . . .

From the mills the flour was sent to many parts of the land to supply stores, bakeries, hotels, and homes. Some of it found its way to the bakery near your home. The bakers in their clean white suits, weighed the flour which they were going to use, and then added a certain amount of water to it. Some yeast and salt were added also. This mixture may be called dough. You have seen your mother mix or knead dough, I am sure. The bakers do not do the kneading with their hands, but by means of machinery made for this purpose.

When the dough had been thoroughly kneaded, it was left to rise. It is the yeast that causes the rising. This makes the bread light and spongy. It was then cut into loaves and placed in ovens to bake.

in the oven. The ovens in the bakery are very much larger than those in your kitchen stove, for many loaves are baked at once. When a nice shade of brown appeared on the loaves, the bakers took them out of the oven by means of long shovels. Soon the delivery wagons came and were loaded with the fresh bread to be delivered to stores and homes.

### Hood to a Friend in England

I gaze upon a city,  
A city new and strange,  
Down many a watery vista  
My fancy takes a range;  
From side to side I saunter,  
And wonder where I am;  
And can you be in England,  
And I in Rotterdam.

Before me lie dark waters  
In broad canals and deep,  
Whereon the silver moonbeams  
Sleep, restless in their sleep;  
A sort of vulgar Venice  
Reminds me where I am,  
Yes, yes, you are in England,  
And I'm in Rotterdam.

And now across a market  
My doubtful way I trace,  
Where stands a solemn statue,  
The Genius of the place;  
To the great Erasmus  
I offer my salaam;  
Who tells me you're in England,  
But I'm in Rotterdam.

Why Pop Corn Pops

Nature has filled a grain of pop corn with tightly packed starch grains. The interior of the grain is divided into a large number of cells, each of which may be likened to a tin box, the walls of which are sufficiently strong to withstand considerable pressure from within. Upon the application of heat the moisture present in each little box is converted into steam that finally escapes by explosion. In some cases the explosions are of great force.

A very high degree of heat is required for satisfactory popping. This causes most of the cells to explode simultaneously. The grain of corn then literally turns inside out, and is transformed into a relatively large mass of white starch.—*St. Louis Post-Dispatch*.

### The Methodical Chipmunk

The first chipmunk in March is as safety in a certain course, and he did not at any time deviate a hair's breadth from it . . .

My chipmunk had no companion. He lived all by himself in true hermit fashion, as is usually the case with this squirrel. Provident creature that he is, one would think that he would long ago have discovered that heat, and therefore food, is economized by two or three nesting together. . . .

In digging his hole it is evident that the chipmunk carries away the loose soil. Never a grain of it is seen in front of his door. Those pockets of his probably stand him in good stead on such occasions. Only in one instance have I seen a pile of earth before the entrance to a chipmunk's den, and that was where the builder had begun his house late in November, and was probably too much hurried to remove this ugly mark from before his door. I used to pass his place every morning in my walk, and my eye always fell upon that little heap of red freshly dug soil.

A little later I used frequently to surprise the squirrel furnishing his home, carrying in dry leaves of the maple and plane tree. He would seize a large leaf and with both hands stuff it into his cheek pockets, and then carry it into his den. I saw him on several different days occupied in this way. I trust he had secured his winter stores, though I am a little doubtful. He was hurriedly making himself a new home, and . . . December was upon us while he was yet at work. It may be that he had moved the stores from his old quarters, wherever they were, and again it may be that he had been dispossessed of both his house and provender by some other chipmunk.

I have been told by a man who says

he has seen what he avers, that the reason why we do not find a pile of fresh earth beside the hole of the chipmunk is this: In making his den the workman continues his course through the soil a foot or more under the surface for several yards, carrying out the earth in his cheek pouches and dumping it near the entrance. Then

he comes to the surface and makes a new hole from beneath, which is, of course, many feet from the first hole.

This latter is now closed up, and henceforth the new one alone is used.

I have no doubt this is the true explanation.

such Christians as were in their country. So Henry, King of the East-Franks, called Henry the Fowler, came against Gorm and made him ask for peace and perhaps do homage. Then King Henry moved the boundary northwards from the Eyer to the Dannewerk, and made the country between them into a mark, or border land under a margrave, and planted a Saxon colony there. Now though this Mark of Sleswick did not last very long, for the Danes in Cnut's time got the frontier of the Eyer again and kept it till our days, still this German settlement north of the Eyer was the beginning of events of which the world has lately heard a great deal.

### Pawnee Rock, Kansas

A short distance north of Pawnee Rock station, Kan., is a high southward facing cliff of sandstone known as Pawnee Rock, projecting as a rocky promontory from the broad ridge that forms the north side of the valley. The elements and the hand of man, says a report of the Geological Survey, have made great changes in its size and appearance since the days when the Santa Fe trail passed along its base. Here there were many encounters between the savages and the whites, and also between hostile bands of Indians, for the place is noted not only in pioneer history, but in Indian tradition as well. Names and initials of many travelers, from the early trappers and the "forty-niners" to the later army detachments, have been scratched on the smooth faces of the ledges.

### Mangoes in Florida

Forty-five selected grafts of mango plants have been shipped from Madras, India, to an American horticulturist who, it is understood, will transplant the trees in Florida stock or else develop a special plantation of East Indian mangoes in Florida, reports the New York Times. The experiment is regarded with interest, as mangoes produced in India have a high reputation for excellence.

### Changes Its Color

Doris accompanied me on a shopping trip. In a shop window she saw a child's red hat, which she greatly admired, says a contributor to the Chicago Tribune. It was with difficulty that I persuaded her to leave the window. A few days later we had occasion to pass the shop again. The red hat had been replaced by a blue one of the same style. Doris looked at it in surprise and exclaimed, "Well, the last time I saw you you were red!"

### The Parthenon

The temple of Athena Parthenos, on the Acropolis at Athens, was built under the administration of Pericles and was dedicated in 438 B. C. It was built entirely of Pentelic marble.

# THE HOME FORUM

## Begin to Know God

WRITTEN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"IN THE beginning God created the heaven and the earth" are the opening words of the Bible. Human philosophy has propounded many questions as to the how, the when and the why of creation, as to what God is and what men are and whether it is possible to know God.

Mrs. Eddy has explained on page 502 of Science and Health, the textbook of Christian Science, "The infinite has no beginning. This word beginning is employed to signify the only—that is, the eternal verity and unity of God and man, including the universe. The creative Principle—Life, Truth, and Love—is God. The universe reflects God." It is therefore clear that to understand the first verse in Genesis it is necessary to have a right idea of what God is, and to gain somewhat of this understanding is the only beginning. To perceive spiritually that God is Life, Truth, and Love unfolds creation, which is, of course, necessarily spiritual, because the only creator, God, is Spirit.

Now to gain this understanding is a work both of and for eternity, because God is infinite, but a beginning can be made by any man, at any moment, anywhere, because there is no place where God is not. David, in the one hundred and thirty-ninth Psalm says: "Whither shall I go from thy spirit? . . . If I ascend up into heaven, thou art there; if I make my bed in hell, thou art there. If I take the wings of the morning, and dwell in the uttermost parts of the sea; Even there shall thy hand lead me, and thy right hand shall hold me." And so the great enterprise which leads to, at present, unimaginable heights, as well as to immediate practical results, and which confronts each individual daily, is to make this beginning. There is no reader of this article who would not be the better for knowing more of God, divine Principle, and it may truthfully be said that just in proportion as he gives devotion, time and attention to a scientific study of God and of man in God's image, putting into practice at the same time the rules

found all through the Christian Science textbook, he will find that this beginning and continuing is, indeed—the only—the great worth while and practical fact.

Again, on page 275 of Science and Health there is a further explanation: "To grasp the reality and order of being in its Science, you must begin by reckoning God as the divine Principle of all that really is. Spirit, Life, Truth, Love, combine as one,—and are the Scriptural names for God." Now the Bible is full of records of those who have entered upon this beginning. Enoch walked with God, proving that he had learned to understand God as Life; he walked, that is, progressed, gently and calmly guided along the road up to the demonstration of Life eternal. The first recorded words of Jesus the Christ, "How is it that ye sought me? wist ye not that I must be about my Father's business?" express his concept of beginning. The Father's business was the one subject of importance; he was a true divinity student, and, though it is recorded that all that heard him were astonished at his understanding and answers, yet it was not until after eighteen more years of preparation that his public ministry began. The teaching by Jesus about God as given in the four gospels and the demonstration by himself and his followers of the truth of that teaching, when he pointed them to his works rather than to his words, began the Christian era.

The understanding of the heavenly Father as Life expressed by Christ Jesus before the tomb of Lazarus, "Father, I thank thee that thou hast heard me. And I knew that thou hearst me always," brought forth him who had been dead four days. No material condition could prevent him from hearing the "Lazarus, come forth." That command originated in the understanding of God as Life healing the real man, he who is made in the divine image and likeness.

The great Teacher's understanding of God as Spirit and of man as spiritual is shown in the beatitude, where

he declares that it is the pure in heart who see God. It was also perfectly and absolutely exemplified in the ascension, that wondrous demonstration of Life, crowning a life spent in proving that Spirit is the reality, and that the so-called laws of matter are the unreality, which can be overcome. The announcement of the ascension sent through Mary Magdalene to his brethren, "I ascend unto my Father, and your Father; and to my God, and your God," expresses clearly the eternal unity of God and man. The Way-shower understood God as Truth when he declared to Pilate that he had actually been born for the experience through which he was passing, as in that way only could he bear witness to the truth before the world. The three years spent in the healing of sickness, sin and sorrow bore irrefutable testimony to the understanding of the truth of being which Jesus lived and taught.

This faithful friend of humanity expressed the clear perception of Love as God; for to love God with all the heart and with all the mind was his spiritual summing up of the First Commandment. Knowing that fear and sensuality or love of self are cast out by Love, divine Principle, the Master was ever leading the way to the understanding of divine Love by denial of self, demanding that even the right hand be cut off if it offend, but he said: "I can of mine own self do nothing." "The Son can do nothing of himself, but what he seeth the Father do," thus leading his hearers to see that the real man is not material but is spiritual, the reflection or expression of the Father, ever present divine Love, or Principle.

It would be difficult to overestimate the gratitude due today to Mrs. Eddy, the Founder and Discoverer of Christian Science, for the simple yet scientific instructions which she has given to the world, showing how to make a beginning which many thousands of the most enlightened of the human race today are proving leads to health, happiness and holiness.

## Concerning a Kitchen Garden

"My kitchen garden now offers little to attract the aesthetic eye; though once I grew nothing in it but flowers, and then it was a very beautiful spectacle. To see annuals in perfection, a mere patch is not enough. But given a few square yards of each, and we realize their beauty. My kitchen garden," Eden Phillpotts

writes in "My Garden," "blazed with color and hummed with bees in those days. From broad streaks and patches of scarlet and gold, blue and white, orange and lavender, the fruit trees sprang; then came a shadow of discontent, and my other and higher self began to hint at the price of vegetables. I turned the thing off lightly for a year; but certain ominous incidents continued to show me that the danger grew. Of course, any garden divided against itself is as bad as a house in the same shattered predicament. A climax was reached, and my gardener ranged himself against me."

"I procrastinated for some time; then I prepared this dreadful list and asked my wife's opinion upon it. I read it out to her after dinner, and told her that these plants were my latest additions to the treasures in my garden.

"Now," I said, "listen to them, and add anything that strikes you:

Brassicas, six varieties, including oleaceae botrytis, asparagoideae and bulatae ammiflora; sativum, four varieties. Lactuca sativa, two varieties. Lycopersicum esculentum. Tragopogon porrifolius. Salvia officinalis. Cynara scolymus. Helianthus tuberosus. Spinacia oleracea. Carum Petroselinum. Peucedanum sativum. Mentha viridis. Thymus vulgaris. Cucumis Melo. Beta vulgaris. Daucus carota. Apium gravolens. Cucurbita Pepo ovifera. Allium cepa, five varieties, including porrum. Crambe maritima. Faba vulgaris. Phaseolus vulgaris. Solanum melongena var. ovigerum.

"She smiled now. She said, 'It's lovely; but you've missed asparagus!'

### Character and Reputation

There is a difference between character and reputation. Character is what a man is; reputation is what he is thought to be. Men of good character are generally men of good reputation, but this is not always the case, as the motives and actions of the best men are sometimes misunderstood and misrepresented. But it is important above everything else that we be right and do right, whether our motives and actions are properly understood and appreciated or not. Nothing can be so important to any man as the formation and possession of a good character.—Edmund Burke.

"This nook of the earth has much that differs from other countries, and is worthy of admiration. What interests me most are those matters which concern the glory of God and the flour-

### Solomon's Quarries

"One of the most interesting of the many sights we saw after our return to Jerusalem," Sir H. Rider Haggard says in "A Winter Pilgrimage," "was that of the ancient quarries, called of Solomon, whence he is said to have drawn the stone for the building of the Temple. I can well believe that this was so, and as the blocks were prepared in the bowels of the earth thus it came about that no sound of saw or hammer could be heard above. Probably Herod and others after his day made use of them also, drawing the hewn stone up into the Temple area, since, although the present entry to the caves is not far from the Damascus gate, they are reported to extend beneath the Harem inclosure.

"Few travelers, or comparatively few, visit that gloomy place. Perhaps it was on this account, and because he was determined not to miss one of the rare chances which came his way, that the Turk in charge of the quarries, hearing that we desired to see them, did not wait for us to arrive, but appeared at the hotel to fetch us. He was a very strange-looking person, who gave us the idea of having lived for years underground, although, of course, the connection between his appearance and his office may have been accidental. . . . he was clothed in a rusty European overcoat and a bright red fez, above which, although it did not rain and there was little sun, he held up an enormous white umbrella. . . . Our guide threaded the crowded bazaars at a pace which I found it difficult to equal. But as the white umbrella always floated ahead like the famed helmet of Navarre, there was no fear of losing him; indeed, not having been paid in advance certainly he would have guarded against any such catastrophe."

"Not one," I assured her. "They are about as dull as ditch water. I know them—intimately. But Sharland is so exceedingly anxious to have them."

"That's absurd," said my wife sternly. "You ought not to give in to the gardener as you do. Please be firm about it and tear up this list at once!"

"You shall have your way," I said. "But before destroying these notes, it may interest you to hear their story in English."

"Then I read out the dismal tale, and, with the glamour of a dead lan-

In the whole. The coloring and the oriental influence displayed in all Spanish architecture, combine to give a very pleasing effect. The patio is derived from the Moors. It is a quadrangle, open to the sky, round which the house is built. It may be bare of ornamentation, and, on the other hand, it may be beautified with flowering plants and statuary. The only stairway of the



© I. L. Maduro Jr., Panama; courtesy of Raymond &amp; Whitcomb Company

### A Street in Panama

OF the houses of Panama City, Forbes Lindsay says, in his "Panama and the Canal Today":

"Most of the better class of residences in the city are built of stone, and their ground floors are given over to stores and offices. Walls are usually whitewashed or blue-tinted. The woodwork is green, and a roof of deep red terra-cotta tiles surrounds

the whole. The coloring and the oriental influence displayed in all Spanish architecture, combine to give a very pleasing effect. The patio is derived from the Moors. It is a quadrangle, open to the sky, round which the house is built. It may be bare of ornamentation, and, on the other hand, it may be beautified with flowering plants and statuary. The only stairway of the

house ascends from the patio, and connects with the tiers of verandas upon which the rooms of the different floors open. These verandas are not like those on the outside of the dwelling, designed to be sitting places, but furnish the passageways.

"In olden times the patio was the favorite resort of the family in the favor of the evening. It is now a more or less commonplace courtyard, without any romance to it. It may contain a fountain, but the guitar of the novel is not in evidence. As likely as it is open to the gaze of the passer-by upon the street, and probably the back doors of two or three shops open on it."

### A November Day—West Lothian

How should I find words to speak of what I have seen?

The day was very beautiful. There was green And hoary splendor on wet trunks Toward the reeds

The cranes are swiftly flying All the night sky Resonant, with their crying Akabito (Japanese, seventh century).

### On the South Coast of the Crimea

"The blue-green sea is living velvet, and full of light-rings; it goes out to a distant mauve horizon, near which sea-gulls with white gleaming wings are flying. Many gulls are fluttering on the red buoys in the water. It is late in a December afternoon on the South coast of the Crimea. It is Yalta, beloved of all Russians, and I," says Stephen Graham in "A Tramp's Sketches," "have come tramping to it.

"Delightful tramping along a high road over the shore! Below me, stretching far to East and to West, blue and glorious like summer, was the immense sea, all in dazzling radiance under a noonday sun. A bank of gray-blue mist lay over the South. Up above me stood great gray rocks, stained here and there the color of rose porphyry." The writer says later, "I have been in the sight of nut-brown hillsides, something absolutely perfect, the warm living color of thousands of little, closely packed French oak trees, all withered, and holding still their little withered leaves. The color of these hills was the color of Nature's eyes.

"There was a silence, too—such wonderful silence. Such a morning was indeed what Richter calls a 'still-creation day'—that still silence of the heart that prefaces new revelation, as the brooding of the dove on the waters, the creation of a world."

"Then he goes on to describe the dawn of day. "There was just one gleam of light in the dark sky, just one little promise. . . . The sea became green, the rocks all gray, and then as I watched, the rim of the sun rose over the horizon and the sea held it as a scimitar of fire. The white disk rose, a miracle; it looked very large, as if it had grown bigger in the night. It paused a moment in the sea, and then suddenly seemed to bound up from it: it flooded the world with light." Then, thousands of gulls were despatched on the sea. "Out of the sea under the dawn, dark dolphins came leaping towards the shore. The sea became a gray expanse over which the sun made a silver roadway. Then commenced the quiet morning, and the still-creation day."

### On Waka's Shore

On Waka's shore  
The tide comes flowing.  
No resting-place  
Above the waters showing,  
Toward the reeds  
The cranes are swiftly flying  
All the night sky  
Resonant, with their crying  
Akabito (Japanese, seventh century).

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# THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, MASS., MONDAY, NOV. 20, 1916

## EDITORIALS

### Public Interests Dominant

THREE announcements have recently been made in the United States that should be regarded with unusual concern. The first of these emanated from the officers of the trainmen's brotherhoods, or unions, in reply to hints and intimations from the managers of certain of the railroads, and was to the effect that, in case the railroad corporations neglected or refused, on any ground, to comply with the terms of the Adamson law, the nationwide strike which was averted by that enactment would be declared. The second proceeded from the railroad companies, was practically an answer to the trainmen's challenge, and conveyed the information that virtually all of the rail-carrying companies would file, or had already filed, in United States courts, petitions seeking enjoinder of the operation of the Adamson law. The third came from a powerful group of industrial concerns, and stated that, following the example of employees who had gone to the legislative arm of the Government for aid in carrying out their campaign for shorter hours and better wages, this group had taken steps to perfect an organization to combat the labor unions.

It is well, at the very beginning, to attempt some adequate comprehension of the forces that are likely to be called into action in this contest. In doing so it might be best to begin with the railroads, which, with their branches, serve every quarter of the country, operate 377,000 miles of trackage, have a valuation of approximately \$20,000,000,000, and employ 1,695,483 men, at an annual wage and salary cost of \$1,373,422,472. The manufacturers, who it is said are committed to the organization of a National Industrial Conference Board, number more than 15,000, and, it is estimated, represent in excess of \$8,000,000,000 of capital. The total number of workers in the establishments controlled by the promoters of the projected organization is put at 7,000,000. The third factor in the equation is the organized labor of the country, which includes 400,000 trainmen and probably half as many more general railway employees, both of these classes going to make up the 2,000,000 members of the American Federation of Labor. Much unorganized labor is employed by the railroads; on the other hand, the Industrial Workers of the World have a larger representation in all the manual departments of the carrying companies than is generally supposed.

To put the matter into the common phraseology of the time, man power preponderates on the side of the employees; money power on the side of the employers. Railroad managers have repeatedly asserted, since the enactment of the Adamson law, making eight hours a day's work on the lines, that their contention was directed, not so much against the eight-hour system, although they believe it unworkable and unjust, or against the additional outlay which its adoption would entail, as against the method by which the enactment of the law was brought about. They have complained from the beginning, and this complaint is, or will be, embodied in their several petitions for injunction, that the legislation which gave the trainmen victory was obtained from Congress under duress. They have been and are especially discontented with what they denounce as a measure hastily devised, and supported and passed with a view to partisan political advantage rather than with regard for the equities involved.

The manufacturers, according to one of their principal spokesmen, are imbued with the conviction that "the developments of the last year, politically and industrially, emphasize as never before the need of more comprehensive cooperative action in industry."

These summaries practically epitomize the case for the employers. The case for the labor organizations as a whole cannot be presented at this time, but it is possible, to give the view of the unions immediately interested, as it is reflected in published interviews with their officers. The paramount point is, What action will be taken by the 400,000 trainmen in case the railroads shall refuse to comply with the provisions of the Adamson law on Jan. 1? The union leaders, without hesitation, say that in such an event the strike averted by the President's friendly intervention will take place, the mandate for it having never been rescinded. In other words, the strike was simply suspended.

The public, which is the party most of all concerned in this situation, has not yet been taken into the account. But, of course, it must be considered, sooner or later, by all the other interested parties, and as the dominant factor. Touching the all-important phase of the question, let this be advanced: Congress convenes, for its short session, on the first Monday in December, which will be the fourth day of the month. That body will have nearly four weeks in which to reconsider the Adamson Bill, and to amend and strengthen it wherever necessary. Any defects resulting from hasty action in the late summer should be corrected. The act should be made to balance in the scales with perfect justice for both employers and employees. As revised and reenacted, it should and must be obeyed. Labor and capital have rights that should be respected; the public has rights that are sacred, and among these are freedom of social intercourse among all parts of the country, freedom of transportation for persons and things, freedom of trade, and freedom from disturbance, disorder and riot.

A peaceable adjustment of all differences between capital and labor in the United States is possible, and upon such an adjustment the people should insist, regardless of whatever may tend to hinder on either side.

### The Mayor of Lyons on Morocco

In a recent article in the Paris paper, *Le Journal*, M. Edouard Herriot, Mayor of Lyons and Senator for the Rhône, dwelt with a more than justified satisfaction on

the achievements of France in Morocco, during the past two years. After referring to the way in which the outbreak of the struggle in Europe found General Lyautey right in the midst of a complicated campaign in Morocco, he pointed out how the French Resident-General had never hesitated. He chose, M. Herriot said, the most daring, the most characteristically French course. He resolved not to relinquish a single square kilometer of ground won by French troops, and he succeeded in his purpose.

France's success in Morocco, during the past two years, has, indeed, often been a matter for comment, and, in many quarters, of no little surprise. M. Herriot takes the view, which is indeed the only possible one, that this success is mainly due to the statesmanship of General Lyautey. It was due in a great part, he says, to the bravery of the troops; but it was also due to General Lyautey's method, which consists in strengthening the work accomplished by force of arms by a wise economic policy. Ports have been constructed, notably at Casablanca; docks, quays, jetties are being built; towns are developing on the most modern lines, with an abundance of water, electricity and tramways; whilst education is spreading in every direction, education of a simple, practical nature which, as M. Herriot puts it, aims at making good craftsmen of the natives.

It is just this, of course, which is the most notable part of General Lyautey's achievement. For many years before the French occupation Morocco had been looked upon as very much a backwater, as far as enterprise and trade were concerned. Anyone who is familiar with conditions in the country, even so recently as ten or fifteen years ago, will have no difficulty in recalling that the outstanding impression conveyed by Morocco was one of stagnation. Whilst, therefore, it is not, perhaps, a matter of great surprise that the Moor, who has ever been a soldier, should be willing to fight for France, it is a matter of considerable surprise that the Moor should show himself disposed to work, and ready and eager to receive instruction in matters of trade and commerce. General Lyautey has deserved well of France, and France, as is shown by M. Herriot's article, is coming to recognize this fact very fully.

### Thanksgiving

IN HIS proclamation appointing Thursday, Nov. 30, as a day of national thanksgiving and prayer, in accordance with a long established custom in the United States, President Wilson, while recognizing the countless and inestimable blessings which have come to the country in the past year, found himself unable to avoid reference to the tragedy that has "darkened the whole face of the world." In the midst of peace and happiness at home, "our thoughts," he says, "dwell with painful disquiet upon the struggles and sufferings of the nations at war, and of the peoples upon whom war has brought disaster without choice or possibility of escape on their part." "We cannot," he adds, and here he voices a feeling as widespread as the territory of the Republic, "think of our own happiness without thinking of their pitiful distress."

The highest of human sympathies are aroused on the Thanksgiving season. Even in ordinary circumstances the average person, at this time of year, is prompted and moved to look beyond self and all selfish considerations. The circumstances are now extraordinary to an exceptional degree, by reason of the prolongation of the conflict abroad, in their compelling appeal to the charity and generosity of the people of the United States, and this fact was undoubtedly in the thought of the President when he urged in his proclamation that the day he was appointing for Thanksgiving be employed beyond the mere expression of sympathy for the stricken people of the world.

There must, will, one may feel sure, be agreement, unqualified and hearty, with the President's position that there is, in this connection, no better way in which the people of the United States can show their attitude toward the people of the struggling nations than by contributing toward the relief of their privations. Response to this counsel and recommendation will no doubt be general. If the people of the United States are desirous of expressing real gratitude for the blessings that have come to them, for the peace, comfort, and prosperity which they are enjoying, they can do it most effectively in denying themselves the luxuries, as well as the frivolities, usually incident to the Thanksgiving season, and turning in to such relief funds as they may choose every penny they can spare. How much the people of the United States may do to ameliorate distress throughout the war-infested earth can be measured only by their resources.

Beyond most of the peoples of the world have they received; beyond all of their benevolence in the past they should give. Thanksgiving of the year 1916, in the United States, should be made memorable in history as a day in which the whole population, forgetting all else but brotherly love, arose as one man and gave freely of their abundance to the needy of all the troubled nations.

### Relating to Hotels

READERS of this newspaper have been informed, through its news columns, that about 10,000 hotel men of the United States and Canada are to gather in New York this week, and that, during the Hotel Men's Exposition in the Grand Central Palace of that city, thousands of other people, who from time to time are the guests of hotels, will be shown how the hostels of the two nations are conducted. There will be five days in which the curious and the interested may look into every department of what has become one of the greatest of modern industries. Exhibits will be no less complete than numerous. These are not intended to satisfy the curious, nor are they to be put forward as mere advertisements. The principal object of the hotel men's convention and the incidental exposition is educational. The time has been reached when the hotel is far more than a private convenience. It is quite proper now to regard it as a public service.

A new era for the hotel business dawned with the introduction of the automobile. That machine has

accomplished a wonderful social revolution already, but it is now only in the infancy of its usefulness. With the development of good roads it must be the means of promoting social contact on an easier and more comfortable basis than was dreamt of by the most fanciful a few years ago. The hotel is to be the rendezvous of innumerable human currents in the future. It is well that the hotel men, even now, are grasping the possibilities of the coming years. It lies with them to make their establishments ready for the traffic that will arise from an almost universal employment of the automobile in travel.

The hotel should be managed with regard to the great majority of its patrons, not with the view solely to the entertainment of the few. The removal of the bar from hotels is one great step in the right direction. Some day the proprietors of the leading establishments will realize that the dancing café patronage is not the best. Catering to the element that seeks excitement, and affects late hours, will not bring to the industry the confidence or the stability which it should have in order that it may take the place that is opening to it.

It is not an unseasonable time to say that there are hotels which have broken down, in a few hours on a New Year's eve, a reputation which it has taken years to build up. Here is a place, and now is a time, for the inauguration of at least one great reform. If there is a class that thinks it must indulge in an orgy at the end of one and the beginning of another year, the first-class hotel should not be put at its disposal. Hotel men should remember the very important fact that the great body of the people of the North American continent have a deep-seated regard for the decencies.

### History and Historians

THE almost humorous picture drawn, recently, by the Hon. J. W. Fortescue, who, with Mr. Julius Corbett, has been appointed to write the official history of the war, illustrates very forcibly the change that has come over history and history-making in the last hundred years or so. Mr. Fortescue was speaking in London, and he referred to the way they were handicapped by the fact that they only knew one side of affairs. Writing a history of the war before the war was over, he said, when they did not know what the issue would be; when they knew nothing of the other side, nothing of the diplomatic work, nothing of scandals and wirepulling, was impossible.

Now, the historian of the ancients, and his successors through many centuries, would have been little troubled by such difficulties. It is only, in fact, within recent years that the writing of history has become a thing of exactness. It is a vast subject, of course, stretching away in its course back thousand years and more before the Christian era, and finding its first undoubted expression in the historical books of the Old Testament. These books, as far as is known, represent the first attempt of mankind to record events as they actually took place, and from that day to the present, the great work of compilation has never ceased. The Jews were followed by the Greeks, the Greeks by the Romans and the Romans by a host of historians of many countries. Thus the story of the Jewish writers touches, at points, the story of the Greek Historian Herodotus; and so on to Thucydides, the greatest of all ancient historians. Then there is the plain, straightforward narrative of the Greek historian, Xenophon; and so the parable passes, as it were, to Rome, and is taken up by such writers as Sallust and Livy and Tacitus.

The Fourth and Fifth Centuries witnessed great changes in the history of history. The whole civilized world, as it was then known, had become Christian. The great deeds of antiquity began to lose their interest for men, and the whole of the world's history began to be recast on a so-called Christian model. Eusebius of Cæsarea was the first great Christian historian. Measured by the modern standard, his ecclesiastical history may leave much to be desired in point of accuracy; it is, none the less, a record of first importance; whilst his "Chronica" became the basis for all medieval world chronicles. Then, the Renaissance and, subsequently, the Reformation brought about great changes in the art of history writing. It was a period when the desire for artistic and esthetic effect began to give way to the demand for fact and proof. It was an age when historical documents, especially ecclesiastical documents, were subjected to much searching criticism, and when the claims of this or that one to authenticity were vigorously challenged.

It was not, however, until the Nineteenth Century, largely owing to the great work initiated by such men as Mabillon, of searching and cataloguing the archives of Europe, that history writing in its present form began to take definite shape. Since the middle of the Nineteenth Century, the writing of history has been completely transformed. Historical criticism has been remade. As it has been well put, hardly an old master remains an authoritative book of reference. Grote, Giesbrecht, and to some extent Gibbon, stand today by reason of other qualities than their truth. The history writer of today, therefore, has to comply with this demand for accuracy. It is, in fact, his own view of history, and it would be as impossible for him to write the account of current events, after the fashion of Suetonius' "Lives of the Caesars," as it would be for him to find any satisfaction in coloring himself with woad. Either Suetonius or Livy would, of course, have handled the whole situation with the utmost ease; gaps in the necessary data would, for them, have been only opportunities for exercising their literary sense of fitness. Such gaps would have been most surely filled with the most readable matter, and with the greatest skill. It is customary, nowadays, of course, to regard such methods as impossible, and yet if Livy were writing today on the banks of the Thames, as he wrote on the banks of the Tiber 2000 years ago, he would most surely produce a history of the great war, not only readable beyond most books, but well-nigh invaluable as a picture of the times. His details might be all wrong; but his very flights of fancy would throw an unexpected light on a character here and a character there, such as

never would have shone through the pages of modern history. There is, after all, something to be said for "history as an art."

### Notes and Comments

THE Leonardo da Vinci Society of Italy has invited the press of the world to join with it in an effort to bring justice to bear upon the destroyers of works of art of unrivaled beauty and value. When the raider, intent upon reaping as much value as possible to a single bomb, appears over a city of little military significance, such as Venice, he should feel, they contend, that not alone Italy, but the rest of the civilized world is going to have something to say in the matter.

THEIR appeal cannot fall upon stony ground. Venice itself, apart from the treasures that hang on its walls, and adorn its galleries, has a jewel in the famous cathedral at the end of the Piazza San Marco that cannot be equalled and that certainly could not be replaced. Thus the picture for picture, work of art for work of art proposal of the Leonardo da Vinci Society, would leave even poetic justice unsatisfied, should a bomb burst upon St. Mark's mosaic floors and inside its walls of porphyry and marble.

ST. LOUIS, on Nov. 7, voted a \$3,000,000 bond issue for the improvement of its public school facilities. It is the expectation that, with this addition to the regular revenues of the board of education of the city, "there will be a place for every child to acquire the education to which he is entitled." This has the right sound. St. Louis, however, has always taken a jealous pride in its public schools.

TALKING of the high cost of house warming, is it not the experience of the average householder that a large percentage of the heat generated in his furnace is wasted in his cellar as consequence of insufficient insulation? Asbestos wrapping for pipes has been found most serviceable in the reduction of family coal bills, but asbestos insulation is itself quite costly. Perhaps the recent discovery of large deposits of this material in Arizona may bring its employment into more general use. Canada is the only country in North America in which long-fiber asbestos has heretofore been produced, the Wyoming product being of the serpentine, short-fiber type. The Arizona asbestos is said to be a high grade material and may bring prices down.

IS THERE opportunity for women in Kansas? Listen: At the last election in that State fifty-eight women were elected county superintendents of instruction, thirty-six registers of deeds, twenty-five clerks of district courts, fifteen county treasurers, five county clerks, and two probate judges! Horace Greeley's advice as to the advisability of going West had reference especially to young men; but that was fifty years ago.

SOME persons may doubt the wisdom of going to school only a week to study such subjects as parliamentary law, argumentation, and public speaking, but evidently the purpose of the suffragists in offering such an intensive course as that now being presented, in Baltimore, is merely to give students a grasp of fundamentals. The details they may be trusted to work out for themselves, and in this, as in so much else, practice will make perfect. It is evident that the advocates of votes for women believe that a week's training of this sort is well worth while, else they would not be planning to open, in January, similar schools in thirty-six States.

ALREADY the stanch supporters of summer time, in the United Kingdom, are preparing for a great final effort to secure the advancement of the scheme from the realm of the emergency measure to that of the permanent provision. The Early Closing Association has passed a resolution which, after enumerating the blessings of summer time, or some of them, calls upon the Government to see to it that summer time shall come into force again next April, and on every succeeding April. The association is, of course, largely preaching to the converted; but it is as well to make assurance doubly sure.

TROPICAL products to the value of \$1,000,000,000 were brought into the United States last year. This means an increase of \$500,000,000 in a little more than a decade, notwithstanding the development, in that period, of citrus fruit culture within the United States. Of course, the amazing growth in the popularity of the banana must be taken into account. And then, again, it should be remembered that a large part of the tropical fruit coming into the United States annually is re-exported.

A QUESTION has arisen, in the United States, as to whether the prices of commodities shall be suited to the coins in circulation, or new coins shall be provided by the mint to meet the prices of commodities. The one-cent piece is the smallest unit of United States coinage at present, but millions of transactions occur daily on the basis of a five-cent unit. A publisher wrote to the American Newspaper Publishers Association, recently, recommending to the press the advocacy of a 1½-cent piece, a 2½-cent piece, and, possibly, a half-cent piece. Although there has been considerable discussion on the subject, opinion seems to be against such innovations, the belief being that present conditions and seeming requirements in this particular are abnormal and ephemeral. There seems, however, to be sufficient reason for some of these proposed coins, at all times.

THE first name of Miss Rankin, the Congresswoman-elect from Montana, is spelled by the newspapers quite often "Jeannette" as "Jeanette," and, as she is not yet mentioned in "Who's Who," it may be some time before the exact spelling becomes generally known. No ordinary rules govern the spelling of proper names. Even custom cannot be relied upon. The way Miss Rankin spells "Jeannette" or "Jeanette" must be accepted as the right way, in her case.